FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 NOVEMBER 1980

Iran Domestic Affairs

Rafsanjani Speech--In a 12 November speech to the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani noted that groups opposed to the central government and still possessing "arsenals of arms" are now using the war with Iraq as a guise to stockpile additional arms and ammunition. He said only under the Iranian revolution do groups opposing the government still have such freedom to operate.

Oil Imports--AFP, citing a West German bank official in Tehran, said Iran has had to import $600 million worth of oil products to meet its daily needs. The official claimed Iran would need "at least a year" after the end of the war to rebuild its oil production facilities. He added that Iran's Central Bank has monetary reserves for only 3 or 4 months. The Iranian Central Bank on 8 November denied a similar report in the London FINANCIAL WEEKLY that Iran's monetary reserves were almost totally exhausted.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme UN Mission--Former Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme said his UN mission is not to mediate but to "investigate the possibilities for peace." In a Stockholm press conference reported by AFP, Palme said both Iran and Iraq welcome the UN mission and want to reach a solution without big-power interference.

Bani-Sadr Comment--In an interview with Budapest television, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr admitted Iranian leaders had made "a serious mistake" when they emasculated the armed forces in the internal power struggle. The armed forces are now being rapidly reorganized, he said, but time is needed before they can begin to counterattack. He declared Iran is not opposed to a political settlement of the conflict and is willing to talk with Iraq but only when Iraqi forces are withdrawn from Iranian territory.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continued fighting on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, with Iranian forces destroying a number of Iraqi military vehicles. The radio also noted artillery exchanges on the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar fronts. In the fighting around Abadan, PARS said that exchanges continued with Iraqi forces that had been driven north of the Bahmanshir River but that throughout most of the day the city was relatively calm with only sporadic shelling. An armed forces communique, reported by Tehran radio, said Iranian Air Force planes had struck into Iraq, hitting military installations at Panjwin, Umm Qasr and the Al-Faw oil refinery. An Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses confirmed these Iranian air attacks and claimed Iraqi antiaircraft fire had downed three attackers, including one plane which crashed inside Kuwait. Kuwait radio on 12 November reported that an unidentified military aircraft had fired two missiles into the Al-'Abdali region but made no mention of a downed aircraft. KUNA today cited AS-SIYASAH as confirming the missiles were from an Iranian aircraft and saying that "certainly it was not deliberate" because the northern Kuwait border is so near the fighting.

Iraq

INA briefly noted the return of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz from the Soviet Union at the end of his 1-day official visit. According to INA, 'Aziz "held talks with Soviet leaders on bilateral relations and the current situation in the region."

Autonomy Talks

MENA reported that the technical committee for the tripartite autonomy negotiations will hold a "brief and restricted meeting" in Cairo this month.

In an interview reported by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat said he prefers a postponement of the tripartite conference until after President-elect Ronald Reagan assumes office in order to give the new president "full opportunity to study the situation." Describing the Palestinian question as the "core" of the conflict in the Middle East, As-Sadat said he has no doubt an agreement will be reached on full autonomy in 1981. While expressing confidence in a number of Reagan's advisers, such as Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger, whom he described as "friends" and "conversant with the internal details of the Middle East," As-Sadat warned the president-elect not to follow a policy similar to that of former U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and reiterated that although Egypt is ready to give military facilities to the United States, it is "absolutely not prepared" to give it any bases. MENA, citing AL-AKHBAR, reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will visit Washington in late December to hold contacts with the new Reagan administration.

Syria

A "democratic national and patriotic front of Iraq" was formed on 12 November in Damascus. The front's charter, which was read on Damascus radio by 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Qubaysi, a member of the Ba'th Party National Command, said the front will struggle by all means, "including armed struggle," to topple the "dictatorial, treacherous regime" in Iraq and replace it with a "democratic coalition government" that will achieve democracy for Iraq and autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan. On the international level the front's aim is to bring Iraq into the "pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation" and to intensify the struggle to topple the "Camp David plot."

PLO

'Arafat Interview--In an interview with the London monthly MIDDLE EAST carried by the Syrian paper AL-BA'TH, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that he is "expecting" an Israeli attack on southern Lebanon and that "military preparations" are underway on both sides. Asked about U.S. involvement in Israeli raids into southern Lebanon, 'Arafat said there is "an element of American consent" owing to Israeli use of American weapons.

Inter-Arab Affairs

In response to a letter sent by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi requesting a postponement of the 11th Arab summit, which was reported by Damascus radio on 12 November, a commentary by AD-DUSTUR, carried by Amman radio, criticized the Syrian suggestion and asserted it is necessary to hold the conference as scheduled. Amman radio also reported that the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Amman has indicated the Saudi delegation to the 25 November conference will be led by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. The Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY confirmed that the UAE will attend the conference and named its delegation. According to INA, the Iraqi representative to the Arab League issued a memorandum stating that it is "imperative" to hold the summit conference on schedule and that Syria's request for postponement "contravenes" previous conference resolutions.

Libya

JANA reported that the Libyan General Staff Command has issued an appeal for pilots and technical experts with previous military service to volunteer for additional service with the armed forces.

PDRY

Ethiopian Leader Visit--Aden radio announced that PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Ethiopian leader Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam held talks on 11 November in Aden. In a statement before his departure, reported by Aden radio, the Ethiopian leader stressed the need for the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions to confront "imperialist conspiracies and attempts to contain the two revolutions."

Relations With UAE--In an interview with the UAE newspaper ASH-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ, PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih described the recent visit of PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait as having achieved "positive results." Answering a question on progress toward union between the PDRY and the YAR, Salim Salih said that the two parties intend to "speed up their unitary steps."

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HABIB CHATTI SAYS REAGAN COULD BE 'BETTER PARTNER'

LD121028 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A new mediator in the Iran-Iraqi conflict: He is a European, former Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme, who has been entrusted with a good-will mission by the United Nations. Tehran and Baghdad have just agreed to welcome him.

Another mediator in the conflict, Tunisian Habib Chatti, was in Paris yesterday. He discussed peace in the Middle East with Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Habib Chatti, who is also secretary general of the Islamic Conference, stated that, contrary to what one might think, the Arab countries do not regard Ronald Reagan's election as president of the United States all that unfavorably. He is waiting for him to act:

[Begin Chatti recording] Of course during his election campaign Mr Reagan made statements which were very clear, very detailed and which were all in favor of Israel. But an election program is not necessarily a program of action, a program to be carried out. Mr Reagan is responsible for the interests of his country; he is also responsible for peace at the international level, and for us Mr Reagan could be a better partner because at least he is a man of action, a man with clear ideas. We are also going to be people with clear ideas and we are also going to carry out certain actions at the diplomatic level to make Mr Reagan understand that the solution of the Middle East problem should include the Arabs and Muslims. [end recording]

Francois (Ducazot) was waiting for Habib Chatti on the steps of the Elysee.

ARAB LEAGUE ASKS EEC TO OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZE PLO

NC121359 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Luxembourg, 12 Nov (AFP)--The Arab League asked here today that the nine ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) officially recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) at an EEC-Arab League summit scheduled for next summer.

Speaking at the opening of a two-day session here preparing the conference, PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, leading the Arab delegation, pointed out that the PLO was a full member of the league and played an active role in Euro-Arab dialogue.

He said the Palestinian problem was the central issue to this dialogue, interrupted in May last year when Egypt signed the Camp David peace with Israel, and should be the focal point of the conference.

The PLO official described the Camp David agreements as a dismal failure. He said that they had only aggravated the situation in the Middle East, citing recent Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and "aggression on the Palestinian people" of the occupied West Bank.

Mr ad-Dajani told the meeting that the Arab League was in Luxembourg to study the best ways to stimulate dialogue with Europe, adding that this decision was part of concerted Arab policy.

He added that the PLO had greeted with satisfaction a recent meeting of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat with Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, due to take over as EEC commissioner early next year.

Speaking before Mr ad-Dajani, Luxembourg Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Paul Helminger [title as received], leading the European side, described next year's Euro-Arab foreign ministers' meeting as a major event which would cover "main international political issues" as well as economic, technological and cultural cooperation.

Recalling that the purpose of this week's meeting was to discuss the revival of the Euro-Arab dialogue, Mr Helminger said that in the EEC statement on the Middle East made at Venice summit this spring, the Nine had pledged to take concrete action towards peace in the region.

'ARAFAT VIEWS ISRAELI ATTACKS, U.S. POLICY

LD121651 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 9 Nov 80 p 11

[Interview granted by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reprinted from the London English monthly MIDDLE EAST--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: There are several rumors about an imminent Israeli attack on southern Lebanon. Are you prepared for this?

Answer: Rumors? Not rumors but facts. We are expecting this. Eytan, Begin and Tsipori have all declared this. Military preparations are taking place in northern Palestine and over a wide area extending to the Lebanese borders that are under Israeli control.

Israel has two brigades in the Marj 'Uyun-Shab'ah-Metulla triangle and two other brigades which were used in the recent attack on Beaufort (Ash-Shuqayf) castle. These are the Golani and the 37th (paratroopers) Brigade. They are now concentrating near Al-Khalisah (Qiryat Shemona). These are actual military preparations and not rumors and speculations.

Question: Are you prepared to confront them?

Answer: They tried this before and in March 1978. They can try again. We are waiting.

Their recent defeat at Beaufort castle was very important. In certain respects it was similar to the Al-Karamah battle [in Jordan]. They know that the Palestinian revolution has not once been defeated in the confrontation with them. We are faithful to the agreement reached at the Tunis summit, that is not to launch any attack or carry out any operations across the Lebanese borders, but it is the Israelis who came and are still coming to us, thus giving our fighters the opportunity to confront them and fight them.

Question: How far do you think the United States is involved in this?

Answer: In my view there is an element of American consent. For example when U.S. ambassador to Lebanon Dean denounced and condemned what happened, the U.S. administration reprimanded him. U.S. officials said that they would set up committee of investigation to ascertain whether Israel uses U.S. weapons against the Lebanese and the Palestinians, but Israel itself revealed this. The Israeli ambassador in Washington admitted his country's use of U.S. weapons. This revealed the extent of U.S. involvement. Palestinian bleeding and the shedding of Palestinian blood has not stopped since the beginning of the revolution. It is a high price that we are paying daily and we are quite sure that we will achieve our objectives and that we will return to our homeland sooner or later.

Question: But you are depending on diplomatic means more than you did at the beginning.

Answer: War is politics with a loud voice and diplomacy is a political means. I am not fighting for the sake of war but for the sake of a political objective.

Question: But diplomatic means are ineffective if not backed and supported by strength.

Answer: This is what I mean when I say that we achieve victory through bloodshed. This, for example, was what happened in 1973. I recall this date here because of its importance; it was strategic turning point in the area. The Zionist used to believe that quality is more important than quantity. This was the theory of the colonialists in the 19th century.

But the Arab fighter has proved that the technical gap has been narrowed and diminished. We have proved that the Arabs can use advanced technology. In our confrontation we are making progress in all directions. Nevertheless, some people like Begin and his military clique believe that they can rule by force for a long time. But where is Hitler now and where is Attila? What happened to the French and the Portuguese in Africa?

Question: But if you are talking about 1973 your problems have increased since then. Since that time the Arab governments have gone back on their initiative. Egypt was an important power in 1973 but it has sold you out.

Answer: Egypt did not sell us out. It was As-Sadat's regime that sold us out. In Egypt there are now more than 60 officers in jail because they have rejected what As-Sadat has done and is doing. Some of them were executed.

Question: Can As-Sadat be forced to abandon this policy?

Answer: I am sure that the Egyptians will reject it. I know them. When the deluge comes it will sweep away everything. Let us remember what happened in Egypt in 1977 and in 1952.

Question: But these matters concerned Egypt alone. Will they be as effective in matters that do not affect them directly?

Answer: You do not know how much Palestine means for the Arab nation; it is the conscience of the Arab nation. Palestine and Jerusalem are the conscience of this area. The Palestine problem is becoming the conscience of all the world's honest people. We have many friends in Western Europe--groups, bodies and parties. It is a just cause. For this reason we find them following their conscience. The change has begun and it is a question of time.

Question: Do you believe that Europe can influence U.S. policy?

Answer: It will if it wishes to. There is no doubt that the United States is more powerful than Europe, but European culture and civilization can influence U.S. public opinion and the government as well.

Question: Can a choice be made among the U.S. presidential candidates?

Answer: In my opinion they are all the same. I am sorry that they have dragged the Palestine problem into their market place. They are competing with one another to prove who will be most unjust to the Palestinians and support Israel most.

Question: When the elections market is over do you expect any change in U.S. policy?

Answer: Major powers do not change their policies in the space of 2 or 3 years. Policy is a long-term thing. Any president can influence policy, but not more than 25 percent of it. There are various factors involved in policymaking; the government, the Pentagon, and Congress and the president as well. It is a massive machine.

Question: Can the oil weapon have any influence on this machine?

Answer: Most certainly.

Question: Is there any chance of this weapon being used?

Answer: This happened during the October 1973 war. Why should it not happen again? Carter is using eco..omic weapons against the Soviet Union, including the wheat weapon. Why therefore should the Arabs not use all the weapons available to them, including the oil weapon?

Question: But a certain number of governments are not inclined to do so.

Answer: We did not expect this to happen in 1973 but it did happen.

Question: How do you view the unity between Syria and Libya?

Answer: It is an extremely important event and a positive patriotic step. It will be a support for our cause and strengthen the Palestinian revolution. I have expressed this in the messages I sent to President al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi. Unity of the Arab nation is something sacred and every step in this direction is positive. We hope that this unity will be accomplished and will be strong. Whatever happens it is a step in the right direction.

PLO OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR PALESTINIAN-JORDANIAN MEETINGS

NC121205 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Palestinian-Jordanian coordination committee for supporting the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territories will begin its meetings in Amman tomorrow, Thursday. Deputy commander in chief [of the Palestinian revolution forces] Brother Abu Jihad and Brothers 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad and Talal Naji, members of the PLO Executive Committee, have left for Amman for this purpose.

KUWAIT

TWO MISSILES FROM AIRCRAFT EXPLODE IN AL-'ABDALI

LD121734 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, said that an unidentified military aircraft fired two missiles at Al-'Abdali area in northern Kuwait at 1620 on Wednesday, 12 October. The two missiles exploded without causing any losses in life or property. "Abd al-Aziz Husayn said that the competent authorities are investigating this incident.

Protest to Iran

LD131038 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] This morning Foreign Under Secretary Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz ar-Rashid summoned the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Kuwait and handed him a protest memo from the Kuwaiti Government against the incident to which the Al-'Abdali area was exposed yesterday evening. The incident, it has been determined, was caused by an Iranian Air Force aircraft.

Qatari Support

GF131050 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The amir, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, this morning telephoned the amir of fraternal Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, and inquired about the regrettable incident that occurred in Al-'Abdali in northern Kuwait yesterday. The amir expressed to his brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Qatar's denunciation of the incident and emphasized Qatar's support for Kuwait in the face of any threat to it.

The QATARI NEWS AGENCY reported that Shaykh Jabir informed his brother, our amir, of the details of the incident and thanked him for his brotherly gesture.

Khalid Cable

LD131035 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] His Highness the amir has received a cable from his brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding the incident in which unidentified planes fired a number of rockets on the Al-'Abdali area in northern Kuwait. It was later learned that the aircraft belonged to the Iranian Air Force. King Khalid stressed that sister Saudi Arabia stands by the side of Kuwait against the dangers to which it is exposed.

The amir expressed his thanks to King Khalid and his appreciation for his sincere fraternal feelings, and stressed that Kuwait has complete confidence in its sister the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in its true Arab stands.

Newspaper's View

LD130938 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 13 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Referring to yesterday's incident at the Al-'Abdali border region [words indistinct] As-Siyasah pointed out that "this was expected but certainly it was not deliberate." It added that Kuwait is not in a state of war with anyone; therefore, the jettisoning of two Iranian missiles in Al-'Abdali was nothing else but normal since the northern Kuwait border is near the areas where fighting is going on between Iraq and Iran.

PDRY

FIGHTING REPORTEDLY BREAKS OUT IN NORTHERN YEMEN

NC101603 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1542 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 10 Nov (DPA)--Reports received here from Aden, the PDRY capital, indicate that fighting has broken out in northern Yemen between regular forces and forces of the opposition militia called the northern Yemen National Democratic Front. It is reported that the area in which the fighting has broken out lies in the southern provinces neighboring Marxist southern Yemen. It is known that the aim of this front, which is led by exiled northern Yemenis residing in Aden, is to topple the regime in San'a'. It is worth noting that last March southern Yemen and northern Yemen decided following the armed conflict which broke out between them, to set up an economic and political union between them. However, the union was never established because of the differing political systems in Aden and San'a'.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GENERAL GIAP'S VISIT

LD122000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpts] Comrade General Giap [of Vietnam] and the delegation accompanying him held discussions with the Democratic Yemeni side which centered on the situation in the Middle East region, Indochina and Southeast Asia and current international issues of common interest. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the continued development of relations between the two friendly countries. They exchanged views on cooperation between the two parties in the two countries. They affirmed continued development of relations between them. The Vietnamese side (?affirmed) that the birth of the PDRY as the first revolutionary state in the Arab Peninsula is an important factor in guaranteeing peace, national independence and social progress in this area.

The joint communique between the two sides stated that the Yemeni side warmly hailed the struggles of the Vietnamese people for construction and defending the gains of the Vietnamese revolution. The Yemeni Socialist Party, and the government and people of Democratic Yemen affirmed their militant solidarity with and resolute support for the Vietnamese people, led by the Vietnamese Communist Party.

The two sides also strongly condemned the military concentrations of troops and feverish moves by the American forces in the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean area. They affirmed their support for turning this area into a zone of peace. The two sides strongly condemned the setting-up of American military bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman. They regarded them as a danger threatening peace in the area and in the world. The two sides also expressed their regret at the continued Iranian-Iraqi war. They appealed to the two sides to halt the fighting and solve differences by peaceful means. The Yemeni side supported the constructive Kampuchean-Laotian-Vietnamese initiative which was highlighted by the statement of the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states.

The two sides supported the cause of the people of Laos, led by the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Laos, for the defense of their national independence. The two sides rejected the resolution issued by the UN General Assembly on the convening of international conference to discuss the Kampuchean issue considering it as interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. In their joint ccommunique, issued today, the Yemeni and Vietnamese sides stressed the need to strengthen the alliance between countries of the socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and groups of the national liberation movement in their joint struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. Comrade Gen Vo Nguyen Giap and the delegation accompanying him left Aden this morning at the end of his official 3-day visit to Democratic Yemen.

U.S. TRANSPORT PLANE CRASHES AT WEST CAIRO AIRBASE

NC131221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA)--A U.S. C-141 military transport plane crashed early today while landing at Cairo West Airbase. This plane was one of the U.S. planes being used to transport U.S. rapid deployment troops to Egypt for joint maneuvers with the Egyptian forces. A number of passengers were killed and others were seriously injured.

AS-SADAT DELIVERS SPEECH ON TEACHERS DAY 11 NOV

NC111634 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1111 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at a ceremony held in Cairo to mark teachers day--live in linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. Brother and sister distinguished teachers: We meet this year to mark teachers day. This celebration coincides with the end of the 14th hegira century and the beginning of the 15th hegira century. Our celebration of teachers day this year also coincides with something very important--namely, that we have completed the establishment of the constitutional institutions of the state.

Yesterday, I asked Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, the acting [as heard] prime minister, to prepare in conjunction with the Cabinet a study concerning the appointment of [university] graduates to be announced and submitted to the people before a decision is taken on it. As you know, according to a commitment we have taken upon ourselves, we have been appointing graduates of all universities and institutions. At one time this was something imperative for the application of the principles of equal opportunity.

However, it is necessary to consider our affairs in the light of the requirements of the period. The appointment of the graduates is a principle that achieves equal opportunity and ends unemployment. However, in recent years this matter has begun to constitute a burden because these graduates are automatically added to the offices of the state and the public sector companies. Employment has become inflated and production has remained the same, and in many places even lagged behind.

I asked Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din to study this matter with all the ministers until I return from the vacation which I intend to take beginning this evening, because of the exhaustion from which I have been suffering since the meeting of our Congress last September; I have not been able at all, despite the influenza attack, to take a rest; I shall take this opportunity, God willing, but only in order to prepare myself to discuss this serious matter with our ministers. During this period in which I will go into seclusion, they will be busily working with all the departments of the state to come out with a plan to be submitted to the people before it is given final approval. The principles of such a plan are that the graduates must have equal opportunities and work must be found for them. [applause] This means that we will not go back on this commitment. However, the time has come for us to face our problems frankly and seriously. The graduates must work, but they must work in jobs that will increase Egypt's production. [applause]

I am suffering and we are all suffering because those who preceded us did not make plans for the future. We must solve the accumulated problems and then make plans for the future on what the individual will need in the year 2000; his need for electricity, food, new cities and land, suitable housing, and generally prosperity. We are building prosperity.

Others around us in this area, in our Arab nation or in the Middle East area, as you all read and know, maintain regimes which still impose rulers on their people with steel and fire. The wealth of these people are being wasted by corrupt rulers or in the hatching of plots against each other. They are all police regimes. Detention camps still exist; torture exists; and martial law is being applied in the worst sense of the word. However, here in Egypt we have jumped over all of this. The state of institutions was established with all stability, security, and safety; and the dignity of man maintained in it. [applause] We are now moving to the building of prosperity after we have established the basis of peace and democracy.

In the past 10 years decisions were made. The building which took place during your ninth anniversary did not come from a vacuum. For the past 10 years decisions were taken and the foundation of the building has been laid, brick by brick, and day after day, until we were able this year to achieve for Egypt loftiness, democracy, nobility and a state that serves as a beacon in this area of all the sublime values which man dreams of, and of which he is deprived in our area and in many areas of the world. [applause]

Thank God, as I told you, last year was a year of colossal building. And today we are able to begin to reap the fruits of this building, both on the level of the building of the state institutions and the building of prosperity. For example, we built the tunnel to Sinai, and Sinai today absorbs five million [people]. Next month, December, God willing, I will open a completely new [Suez] canal. [applause] This will be the third opening of the canal. The first opening took place during the time of Khedive Isma'il; the second opening took place in 1975 after your armed forces cleared the way for its reopening; and the third opening of the canal will be in December. It will be the third opening because it is a new canal with all new specifications and standards. Consequently, we anticipate, God willing, that the canal will bring us income that will exceed all expectations.

From the year 1981--in two more months--God willing, we will start reaping the fruits of the past period of suffering, because all this period was one of building, but in silence. For example, in 1982 we will be self-sufficient in cement, God willing. Then the question of building will become very easy. By the end of 1982 we will be self-sufficient in fertilizers, God willing. Then all new and old land will become productive because of fertilizers, and we will not have to buy this commodity with foreign currency, as we are doing today. All this is taking place in silence, quietly.

If you ask any student in the states which we want to copy in building the society of prosperity, democracy and dignity of man, you will not find anyone there who does not know the system that is applied in his country. Here is Egypt, there are vicious attempts to sweep the youth toward ideologies which are alien to this soil and attempts to destroy all the values which this land has taught us. We have a democratic socialist system. Every student must know why it is a democratic socialist system.

During the past 10 years it was impossible to build prosperity while there were power centers. It was impossible to build while there were custodianships, wounded people, and open detention camps. It was impossible to do anything while the Soviet Union wanted to impose its will on us and choose the way for us--the way of poverty. The Soviet Union itself, through its revolution, was unable to achieve anything. Last week Brezhnev officially announced to the whole world the collapse of agriculture in the Soviet Union after more than 60 years of the revolution.

It was impossible for us to free ourselves and apply a system of personal enterprise in the exploitation of land, as is the case in the whole world.

Why is the United States producing what it is producing and why is the Soviet Union not producing, knowing that the Ukraine used to produce wheat for the world? Before the Soviets, the Ukraine exported wheat to the world. We have heard that production decreased by more than 100 million tons, and they now have to buy wheat, after the Ukraine used to feed the world.

It was not possible for us to adopt an open door policy without restraining the Soviet Union by first expelling the Soviet experts and then abrogating the treaty. [applause] It has been proven that we, thank God, were right because the Soviet Union used the treaty as a means to kill two leaders, one after the other, and attacked or invaded Afghanistan under the name of the Soviet treaty, crushing women and children.

You must document and instill all of this. This must be done. Otherwise, someone may come one day and mislead the people by saying that this did not happen, as is happening today when some say that Al-Wafd [Party] did not corrupt political life in Egypt and that parties did not corrupt political life in Egypt. This is being said. Well, someone may come tomorrow and start casting doubt about everything which we are building today. No, teach it to the children; write it down; every new thing that takes place should be added.

Last year we were in a bottleneck when our Arab brothers stopped their aid, which was only 500 million and not thousands of millions as they have said. No, it was only 500 million. We overcame the bottleneck. The bottleneck, the smothering of Egypt and the attempt to starve Egypt has ended, thank God. Our economy will not depend on them again, not at all, thank God. [applause]

We have resources, thank God, which will provide prosperity. Just give me a chance to make the society of abundance and self-sufficiency in food, apart from wheat, in Egypt. I promise you to control prices, just as I promised the people, before the end of this year, God willing. Next year I promise you an abudant supply of basic commodities, with prices within the means of everyone. This is the move I am working on. [applause]

Yesterday, when I opened the constituent assembly of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples, I really and sincerely felt that a big burden had been lifted from my chest. We are launching the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples to serve as an arena for open and honorable Islamic and Arab work and not for maneuvers, deception and stabbing in the back--to say one think in front of the microphone and to do something else behind the scene. As I said yesterday, this new league is based on piety, from the first day. It is based on piety and on common terms "that we worship none but God; that we associate no partners with him." [Koranic verse] The common terms are that we say the truth and keep nothing from our people. The common terms are that every citizen in any country should receive his share from the wealth of his country. This wealth should not go to the rulers and the foolish ones and this wealth should not serve as means for plots, intrigues and attempts to cause strife among each other. The common terms are that we condemn the Soviet Union when it runs down women, children, men and homes in Afghanistan. In the papers today, there was a picture showing a Russian tank crushing a child with a man and woman in a house. Despite this, Islamic Arab states are standing on the side of the Soviet Union. These are Algeria, Libya, Syria, Southern Yemen and the Palestinians. We must agree to tell this to our people, and nation and to announce and denounce it.

We must agree that no one should emerge from Iran to tell us that Prophet Muhammad, may God's peace and blessings be with him, did not complete his heavenly mission, and also say that Muhammad is not the last of the prophets, but will be followed by a messiah who would complete his mission. Who of the Muslim leaders has moved and denounced this? This is the essence of our creed.

No one has moved. If the Arab League was still here it would have remained silent as the leaders did. But as a League of Peoples it would tell him: Hold it! This is not right. Muhammad, may God's peace and blessings be with him, completed his mission. And Muhammad is the last of the prophets, and Muhammad's message is belief in the books and prophets who preceded him, and we all testify to this. [applause]

I was very happy and a burden was removed from me yesterday when this League of Islamic and Arab Peoples was launched, as I said, on the basis of piety from the first day. Whatever the hardships may be, we will face them, God willing, with faith and determination. Egypt has been and will remain, God willing, faithful to its historic responsibility in its Islamic and Arab world.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED BY MEXICAN PAPER EXCELSIOR

NC081123 Cairo MENA in English 0940 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Report on President Anwar as-Sadat's interview published on 8 Nov by the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR]

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat said that the outcome of the U.S. presidential election would not alter his plans for peace.

In an interview with the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR printed today, President as-Sadat said: "The American role in the peace process as a full partner is essential to achieve peace. My proposal for a summit conference of Egypt, Israel and the United States still stands. There will be no change at all in my plans for peace. The peace process is proceeding on its course."

Asked to comment on U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan's statement that the Palestine Liberation Organization is a terrorist organization, President as-Sadat answered: "Usually statements made during an election campaign do not express a set policy. We just wait until we have negotiations with the new American administration to be able to reach sound judgment."

Asked to give his image of a future Palestinian state, President as-Sadat said: "Egypt's view is that this state should be linked with Jordan in a federal, confederal or any other system. This is Egypt's view and it does not commit any party. The Palestinian state could be demilitarized as part of security arrangements between the new state and Israel. The essential thing is that the two sides--the Israelis and Palestinians--should sit together and negotiate on the security arrangements. There would be no difficulty. We have given the example, and Egypt and Israel have reached agreement."

President as-Sadat reiterated his confidence that the Camp David agreements would eventually lead to peace between the Arabs and Israel. "There is no other alternative" he said.

On Jerusalem, President as-Sadat said his idea for a solution is as follows:

--The city should not be divided again.

--There should be free access to all the holy shrines--Moslem, Christian and Jewish.

--The unified city should have three municipalities: An Arab municipality for east Jersualem, an Israeli municipality for west Jerusalem, and a joint Arab-Israeli municipality for both east and west Jerusalem. The joint municipality should be headed by alternating elected Arab and Israeli mayors; that is, an elected Arab mayor for a month or two months or six months, to be followed by an elected Israeli mayor for an equal period, and so on.

The president said he accepts Pope John Paul's proposal for the internationalization of Jerusalem, but the system should apply to both east and west Jerusalem, not east Jerusalem alone.

Asked whether, in case all peace efforts failed, he would one day go to war against Israel again, President as-Sadat answered: "No, for the simple reason that we have tried war and both of us, Egyptians and Israelis, have found out that war cannot enable either side to force its terms on the other. That was why in the preamble of the Egytpian-Israeli peace treaty we have said, in a key provision, that we should not resort to war as a means of solving our problems, but should sit together and negotiate whenever a difference arises between us. Therefore, the October war was the last war between us."

Asked whether the Gulf war might impede his peace efforts, President as-Sadat said: "On the contrary. It might accelerate peace."

The president said Egypt stood neutral in the Iraq-Iran war. He charged that both countries were irresponsible, but added, "the truth is that Iraq had started the war with an act of aggression. The fact that Iraq is an Arab country does not prevent me from saying that it is the aggressor. Yes, Iraq is the aggressor."

President as-Sadat said he does not approve of the use of Arab oil as a political weapon. That weapon, he said, would be two-edged. It would hurt both the West and the Arabs. It would paralyze western civilization but also deny the Arabs the benefit of Western technology.

"In the 1973 war," he said, "Arab oil was used for the first time as a weapon when the United States entered the war alongside Israel. At that time the use of Arab oil as a weapon proved to be effective. But now that we have started peace, I don't approve of this use of oil. Even when there are differences we can sit together and talk, as we do now with Israel."

Asked to comment on the claim that he had left the Soviets only to fall in the arms of the Americans, President as-Sadat said: "Since the outset of the revolution in 1952, no foreign power has any influence in Egypt. I expelled 17,000 Soviet military experts in 1 week in 1973, when there was a suspicion, a mere suspicion, of Soviet interference in our affairs. But my relations with the United States are on a equal footing. Besides, after I turned out the Soviets, my relations with the United States remained ruptured for two years."

The interviewer told President as-Sadat that if his peace efforts succeeded, he would be regarded as one of the world's greatest peace leaders, but if they failed, 700 million Moslems would call him a "traitor."

President as-Sadat answered: "I know this perfectly. The word 'traitor' went around 15 months ago, but not now. The Arabs and Moslems are busy with their own conflicts. I am satisfied with what my people think of me."

Asked whether he "was ever afraid of the threats to assassinate the first Arab leader who would sign a peace agreement with Israel," President as-Sadat answered: "Not at all. Maybe you don't know that my first statement in favour of peace with Israel was in February 1971, 9 years ago. I wasn't afraid of any one. I said it officially in Parliament, before the whole world, and I wasn't afraid. I decided to launch the October war and I wasn't afraid of the two superpowers, both of which were against it. I decided for peace and I wasn't afraid of anything at all. The reason for all this is my people's support. The day I feel that my people do not support me I will leave my place at once."

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES POSTPONEMENT OF TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

NC122330 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has said that the Palestinian question is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that the U.S. role as a full partner in the negotiations is necessary to bring about peace in the area. He expressed confidence in the possibility of reaching an agreement on full autonomy for the Palestinians next year with the help of the United States and with the continuity of its efforts for the sake of peace in the Middle East.

In an interview with the U.S. Newspaper Publishers Association delegation, President as-Sadat said that he does not have any doubt that an agreement will be reached on full autunomy in 1981 so that this agreement will be the beginning for solving the Palestinian question and for establishing a comprehensive and permanent peace in the area.

In his interview, President Anwar as-Sadat said that at present he prefers a postponement of the tripartite conference--the conference which was scheduled to be held with President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin so as to break the deadlock in the autonomy negotiations--in order to give the U.S. president-elect, Ronald Reagan, a full opportunity to study the situation. We will then begin the dialogue with him after he assumes the presidency on 20 January 1981.

President as-Sadat called for the strengthening of the military and economic cooperation between Egypt and the United States during the coming years in view of the fact that such cooperation is necessary for bolstering international peace and security through the bolstering of peace and security in the Middle East.

In his interview with the U.S. delegation, President as-Sadat said that he expects differences in points of view between us and the new U.S. president, and that this was natural. However, he added, a number of Ronald Reagan's advisers, such as Former President Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger, are also friends and are conversant with the internal details of the Middle East peace efforts.

At the same time, President as-Sadat warned the U.S. president-elect from attempting to follow a policy similar to that of John Foster Dulles--the policy which drove Egypt in the fifties to move toward the Soviet Union. He said that Egypt is ready to give military facilities to the United States, but it is absolutely not prepared to give it any bases.

In his reference to the Soviet Union, President as-Sadat warned of increased Soviet influence in the Middle Eastern area in the wake of the signing of the Soviet-Syrian treaty and the merger plan between Libya and Syria. He emphasized that confronting Soviet influence in the area is an extremely necessary matter, but that it will not be accomplished by asking for U.S. bases in Egypt.

President as-Sadat has received a delegation representing the U.S. Newspaper Publishers Association. The delegation included representatives of eight U.S. newspaper establishments. The meeting lasted two hours.

AUTONOMY TALKS COMMITTEE TO MEET IN CAIRO

NC121844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)--The technical committee of the Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli delegations to the autonomy negotiations will hold a brief and restricted meeting at the level of experts in Cairo on 27 [as received] November.

It has been learned that the meeting will be restricted to discussing the steps envisaged for the next stage after the new U.S. administration assumes power and preparations for the next tripartite summit conference.

The Egyptian side to the meeting will be represented by Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, the director of the Palestinian Department at the Foreign Ministry; Tahir Shash, the Director of the Legal Department and 'Umar Musa, the director of the International Organizations Department. The U.S. side will be represented by James Leonard, the alternate head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks,and his aides. The Israeli side will be represented by the Interior Ministry under secretary.

'ALI COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE ARAB SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT

NC121711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that it was natural and expected that the Arab summit conference, scheduled to be held this month, would be postponed, particularly since not more than two Arab countries in a state of agreement have remained in the Arab arena at present.

This statement comes as a comment to reiterated reports that Syria had asked that the 11th Arab summit conference be postponed for a nonspecified period of time.

MEDIATION OFFER, LIBYAN INTERVENTION IN CHAD REPORTED

Egyptian Offer

NC100813 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0737 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA)--A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that Egypt has expressed complete willingness to mediate for a settlement in the Chad problem and for an end to the civil war that has been raging there since last March between President Goukouni Oueddei and Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

In a statement published by the newspaper AL-AKHBAR today, the source says that Egypt has conveyed this willingness to Chad on the basis of the framework of OAU fraternity. The OAU Charter, he adds, stipulates that solutions to the problems of OAU member states should be African solutions only.

'Ali Statement

NC081555 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1458 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Egypt is following with great concern the Libyan military intervention in Chad which has culminated in the Libyan Forces' occupation of parts of Chadian territory.

In a statement today on this subject, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that while denouncing this aggression which confirms Libya's expansionist ambitions in Chadian territory, Egypt calls on the world community in general and the OAU in particular to adopt a firm stand against this Libyan aggression which is incompatible with the principles of the UN Charter and the OAU Charter. Both the UN Charter and the OAU Charter call for respect for the principle of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that Egypt affirms the importance of nonintervention in the internal affairs of Chad, which concern the Chadian people alone, and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi must not be allowed under any circumstances to intervene in these affairs.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 12-13 NOV

Communique No 136

JN121734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1658 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique No 136 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 12 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our armed forces continue to prove their capability and their superiority over the enemy through their successive victories. They also continue to prove that the lies and charlatanism of the Tehran rulers and their arch-Satan Khomeyni about their imaginary victories do not deceive the subdued Iranian peoples. Our forces, by continuing their advance and tightening the grip on the brutal enemy forces, will put an end to the charlatanism of the jugglers in Tehran and Qom.

The outcome of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors this afternoon is as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses: This arternoon, our helicopters raided enemy forces in the southern sector of the theater of operation, inflicting the following losses on them:

1. In personnel: Nine killed.
2. In equipment: Six artillery pieces of various types were destroyed; one tank was destroyed; seven vehicles, two of which were loaded with supplies, one with soldiers and another with fuel, were destroyed and burned; a mortar was destroyed along with its crew; a steamboat was destroyed and sunk in the Karun River.

All our helicopters returned safely to base.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: Three martyrs.
2. In equipment: One vehicle.

II. The air force: Enemy aircraft today raided civilian and military targets as well as residential areas. Our ground fire intercepted them and downed a number of them, as follows:

A. At 1150 enemy aircraft raided Panjwin and Darband-i Khan region in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate in an attempt to hit residential complexes.

B. At 1245 enemy aircraft raided the residential complexes in Halabjah in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

C. At 1220 and 1330 enemy aircraft raided our observation posts in Maysan and Umm Qasr.

D. At 1350 enemy aircraft tried to raid our units near Abadan.

E. At 1620 enemy aircraft raided Umm Qasr in Basra.

F. Our losses in the enemy raids: One person was martyred and one was wounded in the Panjwin region; two persons were wounded in Halabjah; three persons were wounded in Umm Qasr. All of them are civilians.

G. Our valiant antiaircraft defenses shot down three enemy fighter planes as follows: One plane crashed inside Iranian territory opposite Halabjah; the second plane crashed in the southern sector of the theater of operations near Abadan; the third plane crashed in Al-'Abdali region inside Kuwaiti territory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 November 1980

Communique No 137

JN131115 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1052 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Communique No 137 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces, which during their fight against the racist Persian enemy have done nothing but advance, continue now to strike at the enemy's positions, to which he is trying to cling. When the regime of ignorats and its charlatan and satan Khomeyni arrogantly deceive their people about imaginary victories, which only exist in their sick minds, they will lead Iran to further destruction and ruin.

The outcome of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors last night and this morning was as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: One killed.
2. In equipment: One tank, one vehicle and two naval targets at the entrance of the Shatt al-'Arab were destroyed. The following serviceable equipment was seized after having been abandoned by the enemy when he retreated in the northern sector of the theater of operations: 14 vehicles of various types, two armored personnel carriers, one vehicle carrying a 76-mm gun, 4 mortars, one 106-mm gun, 10 radios and a large number of medium and light weapons and various supplies.

The oil pipeline between Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab was destroyed.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 12 martyrs.
2. In equipment: One tank, five vehicles of various types and four guns.

II The air forces:

A. At 0715 today two enemy planes raided the village of 'Arbad in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Our ground defenses intercepted them, forcing them to flee.

B. We have been informed that a fourth enemy plane was hit yesterday afternoon by our ground defenses in the Panjwin area and that it went down in the area opposite, inside Iranian territory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 November 1980

BA'THIST PAPER ATTACKS AL-ASAD'S ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR

JN111220 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA)--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has violently attacked Hafiz al-Asad, the head of the Syrian regime, saying that he is a traitor, a hangman, an old conspirator against the Arab liberation movement and a little agent for Zionist circles and U.S. agencies.

In a commentary published today under the headline "Hafiz al-Asad and Crocodile Tears," ATH-THAWRAH, the central paper of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, says: It is indeed ridiculous for this traitor and hangman to consider himself the trustee of Arab issues while he is plotting against Palestine in the name of Palestine, the Golan in the name of the Golan, Lebanon in the name of Lebanon, unity in the name of unity, democracy in the name of democracy and progressiveness in the name of revolution, the left and all those false and deceptive slogans.

The paper adds: In his last speech, Hafiz al-Asad bemoaned Iran's condition as he has never done before, yet he knows only too well that Khomeyni is a malicious man, a lunatic and a criminal and that the Persians have never been the supporters of the Arabs, who are the advocates of justice, honest and appreciative of good neighborliness. Still, he bemoaned their condition because he knows that the war against the Persians and the liberation of the territory they usurped reveal his cards and tricks and expose him as an agent and a defeatist. Furthermore, they reveal all his secret crimes and hatreds against the Arabs and Arabism, his infatuation with racism and racists, his support for aggression and falsehood and his betrayal of his homeland and nation by selling the Golan, ruining Lebanon and conspiring in the capitulation deals.

ATH-THAWRAH says: It is indeed ridiculous for this outright traitor to raise a din and get furious because Iraq did not seek his permission first before deciding to go to war to defend itself and expel the Persian aggressors. He wanted Iraq, which is waging the battle of honor on behalf of the Arab nation and in response to the Arab conscience, to first seek the permission of the man who betrays the Arabs and safeguards the interests of Washington, Tel Aviv and all the enemies of the Arab nation.

The paper adds: Hafiz al-Asad is furious because Iraq has liberated the Shatt al-'Arab waters and Arab territory. Al-Asad is furious because Iraq, in taking this national liberaton action, has overruled the powers of the man who is officially designated by a U.S.-Zionist decree to protect the usurpation rights of the enemies of the Arab nation and to prevent the winds of liberation from reaching the occupied Arab territories in Palestine, Lebanon, the Golan and the Arab Gulf.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: Hafiz al-Asad knows only too well that he is the first to squander resources and to tamper with capabilities. He is also an old conspirator against the liberation battle. He also knows that his end will come soon.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES SYRIAN SUMMIT PROPOSAL

JN131007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tunis, 13 Nov (INA)--Iraq has stressed the need to hold the 11th Arab summit conference as scheduled, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the 9th Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

The Iraqi representative to the Arab League distributed a memorandum last night pointing out that the Iraqi Government believes that the Syrian Government's request for the indefinite postponement of the summit conference contravenes the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference, which was held in Baghdad. The ninth Arab summit stressed the need to hold annual Arab summit conferences during the month of November. This was also confirmed by the sixth resolution of the tenth Arab summit conference in Tunis.

The memorandum adds that the Iraqi Government believes that it is imperative to hold the conference at the scheduled date and place, particularly given the delicate circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. The Iraqi Government also stressed the need to hold the two meetings of the seven-sided committee and of the foreign ministers on their scheduled dates, in preparation for the summit.

The Iraqi memorandum asks that the Syrian Government's request not be given any influence toward postponing the 11th Arab summit.

TARIQ 'AZIZ RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

JN121633 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, returned here today at the end of a 1-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

During his visit, Tariq 'Aziz held talks with the Soviet leaders on bilateral relations and the current situation in the region.

KUWAITI PAPERS REPORT ON 'AZIZ VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD101230 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Nov (KUNA)--Deputy Iraqi Prime Minister and member of the Revolution Command Council Tariq 'Aziz yesterday went secretly to Moscow on his second visit to the USSR since the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi war last September, the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH said today. But the newspapers AL-WATAN and AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM say that he has not yet gone to Moscow, although he intends to do so shortly following his earlier visit to the USSR toward the end of September, only a few days after the outbreak of the Gulf war.

In an unattributed dispatch from Baghdad, AS-SIYASAH says that 'Aziz carried with him a message from President Saddam Husayn to Soviet leaders concerning the developments in the war. The paper adds that the Iraqi officials declined to say whether Iraq, which has a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, intends to ask for more arms from the USSR. However, according to the paper's report, the Iraqi officials believe that in view of Iran's rejection of peace initiatives and the likelihood of the war continuing for some time, Iraq might have the right to bolster its military capabilities.

AL-WATAN and AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, citing dispatches from Baghdad, say that 'Aziz will discuss the development of the Iranian-Iraqi war when he visits Moscow.

OFFICIAL ENVOYS CONTACT FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Salih in Yemen

JN101021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] San'a', 10 Nov (INA)--President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih left San'a' today following a 1-day visit to the YAR. Envoy Ahmad Husayn As-Samarra'i, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, met with YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr and discussed fraternal bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

Last night, the Iraqi envoy conveyed an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to the YAR president dealing with developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Khalaf in Finland

JN101704 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Jasim Muhammad Khalaf, higher education and scientific research minister, returned to Baghdad last night with his accompanying delegation at the end of a 4-day visit to Finland.

Khalaf held talks with Finnish officials during his visit, which led to the signing of a bilateral cultural agreement.

Shakir in Saudi Arabia

JN101921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Nov (INA)--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia has received a written message from President Saddam Husayn.

The message was conveyed by Revolution Command Council member Sa'dun Shakir during his meeting tonight with His Majesty King Khalid. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, National Guard commander and Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd Al-'Aziz.

Sa'dun Shakir arrived here earlier today as a personal envoy from President Saddam Husayn.

Shakir in UAE, Yemen

JN112301 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Sa'dun Shakir, President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy, Revolution Command Council member and minister of interior, has conveyed a verbal message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from President Saddam Husayn.

The message deals with bilateral relations and developments in the current situation in the region.

The envoy arrived in Abu Dhabi from San'a' earlier today after he had conveyed a message to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from President Saddam Husayn.

Hammadi Return

JN102010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi returned here tonight after attending part of the UN Security Council's debates on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Last week, the council discussed a draft resolution that the seven-sided committee deriving from the nonaligned movement submitted in an attempt to solve the conflict.

PLANNING MINISTER COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

JN101558 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Planning Minister Dr Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah has affirmed that Iraq is seeking to implement the national development plan projects at their scheduled dates, in accordance with President Saddam Husayn's directives.

In a statement to INA today, he said that it has recently been noticed that some European companies had stopped their work or reduced their activities in the implementation of projects with which they have been entrusted, thus exploiting the circumstances of the fighting with the Persian enemy.

Al-'Abdallah added that such procedures adopted by the aforementioned companies will cause delay in some projects. Thus, he added, future dealing with these companies will be reconsidered.

Al-'Abdallah also said that foreign companies that have adhered fully to the implementation of their commitments will be granted special treatment.

KING HUSAYN MAKES SPEECH TO OFFICER GRADUATES

JN111428 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn declared that the Arab army has always been an edifice in the life of our country and determined people, an edifice which embodies our dearest national aspirations and safeguards our noblest sentiments ever since the banner of Arab revolution began to wave with honor, summoning up dignity and glory and heralding the noblest principles and goals.

In a speech at the graduation of the 18th officers class, his majesty said that the Jordanian family, loyal to the message of the great revolution, has continued to selflessly provide its most beloved and dearest sons and to manifest its noblest sentiments and traits by supplying our Arab army with regiments of men and knights and by sustaining this army with determined youth, which it has vowed to provide in order to defend the nation, safeguard its wealth and holy sites and prepare this nation to regain Arab rights wherever required.

His Majesty King Husayn declared that the stand of the individual who belongs to this nation, upholds its message in his soul, is concerned about and aware of the plots and challenges and ambitions it is confronting in Palestine, Iraq and every Arab territory should be decisive, clear and devoid of ambiguity. His majesty added that such an individual would thus support his nation by his words, deeds and behavior. His majesty pointed out that this constitutes a moral, pan-Arab and fateful stand, adding that there is no reason for hesitation and that we must not be beset by doubts, confrontations and excuses.

His majesty called on every individual and citizen in the big homeland to be committed to his values and history, just as all people are whose nations and peoples are confronting the same challenges, threats, evil and aggression to which we are being subjected.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS PREPARATIONS FOR SUMMIT COMPLETED

JN101835 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has stated that the Jordanian Government has completed all preparations and arrangements for receiving the heads of Arab states at the 11th Arab summit conference.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Marwan al-Qasim stressed the significance of the conference and the high hopes pinned on it. He pointed out that the conference will be held at a time when the Arab nation is facing more fateful challenges than ever before, adding that the convocation of the conference embodies the Arab nation's determination to confront challenges and to put all of its potentials in the service of its fateful issues.

JOINT JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN DOCUMENT TO BE DRAFTED

JN110859 Amman AR-'RAY in Arabic 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman, AFP--It was learned from an informed source here yesterday that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian document on supporting the steadfastness of the population of the occupied Arab land will be presented to the Arab summit conference to be held in Amman on 25 November.

The source added that the document will be drafted during an imminent meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the population of the occupied areas.

AD-DUSTUR SAYS ARAB SUMMIT SHOULD BE HELD AS SCHEDULED

JN130847 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "The Summit Is Not Only for Disagreements," AD-DUSTUR newspaper says: As the preparations for the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman draw to a close and the attention of all Arabs is drawn to this meeting in hope and optimism, there is news of a request from a fraternal Arab country for postponement of this Arab summit because of the disagreements and fragmentation that govern the present Arab situation, pending an end to these disagreements and to the discord within the Arab ranks.

With respect for the fraternal country's concern about clearing the Arab atmosphere of disputes and fragmentation, which matches our own concern about achieving this goal, we stress the need to convene the Arab summit as shceduled. We do not believe that ignoring the bitter facts affecting our Arab world and settling for half-truths can serve as a basis for an Arab meeting and for settling the Arab nation's problems. We and the vast majority of Arab countries believe in the need to convene the Amman summit because we are convinced of its necessity and fatefulness.

A summit meeting is, in fact, held to resolve differences. Postponement of the summit would give the Arab differences a chance to escalate. The Arab summits to date, beginning with the Cairo conference in 1964 and ending with the Tunis conference, were held in an atmosphere of Arab disagreement, which these conferences helped to resolve. For example, the Baghdad summit was held during the worst phase of Arab dissension, after As-Sadat overstepped the nation's will and concluded an alliance with Zionism.

If the summit is not a means of solving differences and conflicts that have reached the level of a rift and that threaten pan-Arab security in fateful issues, what is the alternative means suggested to end these differences, even if we rule out attempts to exploit and expand them, both within and outside of the Arab nation?

The eighth provision of the Baghdad summit resolutions states that the Arab summit will be held annually in November to review the Arab situation and to respond to new developments in the Arab arena. Any intentions of postponing the summit or of not attending it are obvious contraventions of this provision and an encouragement for the violation of summit resolutions.

Since we admit the existence of differences and rifts, which weaken and sicken our nation, it is not right that this discord should be a source of further dissent and an end in itself. Besides this fragmentation, the nation is facing several fateful challenges. There is the vicious Zionist challenge in Arab and Palestinian land; there is the armed aggression on the eastern front of the Arab nation; there is the intellectual and armed terrorism to which our nation is being subjected at its edges and in its strategic depth; there are the poltical changes in the U.S. administration, as there are international quarters who want to deal with the Arabs as one nation, not as fragmented peoples plagued by disputes and an atmosphere of rivalry and dissension.

All of these factors require that the Arab leaders rise above dissension so that the Amman summit can be a forum for settling differences among brothers and for beginning a new phase in Arab dealings with the self and with dangers, designs and international contradictions, which threaten the Arab existence and the whole Arab future.

We hope that all of our Arab brothers will comprehend these facts and will make the Amman summit the beginning of a new era and direction. We hope they will take a unified stand, in order to put out the fire of dissension in the Arab structure and to strengthen its bases, so that it can be strong in the face of dangers.

ABU FADIL REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT

NC121820 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In a statement made this evening, Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil affirmed that he refuses to participate in the government and that he has withdrawn his confidence from it.

SHAM'UN APPROVES NO CONFIDENCE MOTION FOR NEW CABINET

NC071259 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1235 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] We have just received the following report:

[Former] President Camille Sham'un, at the end of the meeting of the National Liberal Party Political Council some time ago, announced that the party's political council unanimously decided to deliver a no confidence motion to the Cabinet. The reasons for this move will be explained by the [National Liberal] deputies at the vote of confidence session.

Sham'un further said that the party's political council has approved of the formation of the Lebanese forces with the participation of the National Liberal Party on the following bases:

The forces must serve all of Lebanon and not a specific Lebanese faction.

The military command must be subject to the political leadership. The military command must not take any action without the approval of the political leadership represented by the Lebanese Front. The honor of all elements must be ensured.

CEASE-FIRE REPORTEDLY REACHED FOR SHI'ITE FESTIVAL

NC101721 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 10 Nov (AFP)--Battling Palestinian-leftist and rightwing forces in southern Lebanon have agreed on a truce over the Shi'ite Al-'Ashura festival which lasts until November 18, correspondents reported from the region today.

They said Bishop Georges Haddad of Tyre obtained a promise from Major Sa'd Haddad that his conservative militia would cease hostilities if the other side did the same.

Shi'ite Muslim authorities in southern Lebanon had appealed for the ceasefire so that the Shi'ite community could celebrate the Al-'Ashura festival, on the final day of which a major ceremony will take place in An-Nabatiyah, stronghold of the Palestinian and leftist forces, the correspondents said.

FORMATION OF ANTI-IRAQI FRONT ANNOUNCED

JN122006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq [Al-Jabhah Al-Wataniyah al-Qawmiyah ad-Dimuqratiyah fi al-'Iraq] was announced in Damascus tonight under the slogan of overthrowing the dictatorial regime and establishing a national coalition government which will achieve democracy for Iraq and self-rule for Kurdistan.

The announcement of the front's charter was attended by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front, several of the front's representatives in the country, members of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq, representatives of the political forces and the correspondents of Arab and foreign news agencies in Damascus.

Comrade 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Qabaysi, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and member of the front, read out the front's charter.

Text of Charter

JN122233 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Nov 80

["Text" of the charter of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq formed in Damascus on 12 November 1980; read by 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Qubaysi, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and member of the front--recorded]

[Text] The issue of the alliances and the patriotic front has occupied a significant place in the history of our patriotic movement in Iraq. This issue still arouses the interest and aspirations of all the democratic national and patriotic forces and parties in view of the fact that the achievement of the national and patriotic social tasks calls for pooling the resources of all the anti-imperialist patriotic classes and social factions and their political vanguards, represented by the parties and organizations.

The struggle experiences of our people and their patriotic movement have confirmed that the victories and gains achieved by our people have always been the result of the coordination, cooperation and unity among these forces and parties. On the other hand, the setbacks and defeats suffered by the patriotic movement have always been due to the disunity and warring among the anti-imperialist parties and patriotic forces or to their preoccupation with petty disputes. This has adversely affected their struggle against colonialism, neoimperialism, reaction and Zionism.

Successive reactionary and dictatorial governments, especially the existing fascist one, have exploited the differences within the Iraqi patriotic movement so as to direct blows at it and thus weaken and disrupt the unity of the patriotic forces and further oppress and terrorize the national and patriotic parties and forces, both Arab and Kurdish.

The Achievement of the Alliance and the Front Is an Urgent Task

The issue of the alliances and the front has continued to be an urgent patriotic duty because of the internal tasks facing our patriotic movement and the continuation and aggravation of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting against the Arab liberation movement and particularly against the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. This reality has always expressed the need to unify all the forces hostile to imperialism, Zionism and reaction in every Arab country and also on the level of the entire Arab homeland.

Our patriotic movement in Iraq, which is a part of the Arab liberation movement and the world revolutionary movement, has made great achievements and gains since the 14 July 1958 revolution, thanks to the selfless and tireless struggle of the masses of our people--Arabs, Kurds and national minorities--under the leadership of their national and patriotic organizations. All of them have contributed to the achievement of these accomplishments and gains.

The patriotic movement in our country still faces great national and patriotic social tasks, whose achievement calls for the establishment of an alliance of the wroking class, the peasants, the petite bourgeoisie in the cities and the progressive patriotic factions among the middle bourgeois class. The objective of this alliance is to pool the resources and efforts of all the people's progressive national and patriotic forces, parties and organizations without exception. None of them must be left out because it is not possible under the present circumstances in our country for any one single party to successfully achieve the tasks of the democratic patriotic revolution and to fulfill the Iraqi people's ambitions to overthrow the dictatorial regime which works against the interests of the people; to establish a democratic regime in Iraq; to achieve real self-rule for Kurdistan; to carry out real and radical social changes; to participate in the pan-Arab battle against imperialism and Zionism; to liberate all occupied and usurped Arab and Palestinian territories; to enable the struggler Palestinian Arab people to return to their homeland, to determine their own destiny and to set up their own independent state; and to proceed with firm steps toward Arab unity on the basis of democracy and the firm struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The Political and Social Crisis Is the Natural Outcome of the Nature of the Present Regime

The dictatorial regime, which is hostile to the interests of the people and which essentially represents the parasitic bureaucratic bourgeoisie and is associated with neo-imperialism, pursues a treasonous policy on the national and pan-Arab levels. This policy has undermined Iraq's ability to contribute to the Arab nation's battles against its imperialist, Zionist and reactionary enemies. This policy has involved our country in a political and social crisis. One of the manifestations of this crisis is that the people have been deprived of the right to rule themselves through their own representatives. Other manifestations are: political authority and state institutions are monopolized by a clique which has been isolated from the masses of the people; the popular masses and all the national democratic and socialist forces and parties and progressive revolutionary movements are at the mercy of fascist terrorism; democratic rights and liberties are violated and new laws are being enacted to entrench this monopolism and terrorism. These laws are promulgated by special courts and investigation committees which do not observe the most fundamental principles of justice.

Other manifestations are: the continuation of the war of annihilation and the policy of oppression, coercion and movement of populations against the Kurdish people, who have been deprived of their natural right to self-rule; the pursuit of the policy of religious and sectarian discrimination against the overwhelming majority of the people; the relinquishment of the Iraqi people's rights to their territories, waters and national sovereignty by the signing of the reasonous 6 March 1975 agreement; the squandering of Iraqi oil resources in the interest of the oil monopolies, U.S. imperialism and the ruling parasitic faction.

One of the direct consequences of this crisis is the constraint suffered by the majority of the people as a result of the high cost of living and the shortage of housing, transport and other services despite the country's enormous resources, which are being squandered without public control.

The regime's internal policy has reflected on its stands on the Arab and international levels. This policy has been translated into the regime's alliance and cooperation with the reactionary regimes--the agents of imperialism; its boycotting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front; its blatant plotting against the front's members, particularly against Arab Syria and the PDRY; its hostility toward the National Democratic Front in North Yemen; its persistent efforts to stir up the differences among the factions of the Arab liberation movement; its weakening of the PLO; and its boycotting of the Arab people's conference and its attempts to split this conference and to form a parallel, destructive and a dissident organization counseled by the Baghdad rulers and directed to oppose the revolutionary organizations in a number of the Arab states in the area.

This policy was manifested in supporting the shah's regime until its last moments, opposing and resisting the Iranian revolution, attempting to create difficulties for this revolution and expelling tens of thousands of Iraqi citizens under the pretext of their sympathy with the Iranian regime. It was also manifested in the regime's hostility to the revolution in Afghanistan, its destruction of the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, its collaboration with international imperialism and its practical and objective implementation of the imperialist designs.

The settlement of this crisis in favor of the people and the country's progress requires the establishment of a broad democratic, national and patriotic front that includes all the parties and organizations which are hostile to imperialism and believe in democracy, a front that will struggle by all means, including armed struggle, to topple this dictatorial, treacherous regime and establish a national and democratic coalition government that will secure the people's rights, preserve their democratic freedoms, secure genuine autonomy for Iraq's Kurdistan and act to fulfill the missions of the democratic national revolution and the material and social requirements of the socialist transformation.

The patriotic front forms the joint command of the people's struggle for implementing the objectives of this charter. The role of every party will be defined within the framework of this front without any preconditions but depending on the soundness of the party's policy, its spirit of responsibility, its sacrifices, its ability to mobilize the masses and to drive them to struggle and the confidence entrusted in this party by the masses.

It will be quite natural for the front to grant each of its members the right of ideological, political and organizational independence as well as independent activity. The front will also recognize the right of each of its members to propagate its principles and objectives and to work to bring these principles and objectives into being while preserving harmony with the front's action.

Positive criticism, which can be exchanged with a feeling of responsibility toward the people and the fundamental interests of the workers, will form an important element in further consolidating the coalition. The independent activity and the constructive criticism that may take place within the framework of the coalition will definitely serve in a better way the joint objectives of the coalition members.

The Democratic National and Patriotic Front affirms its independence and its adherence to the principles of national independence, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. The front will work for further entrenching joint solidarity and mutual support with the Arab and international progressive powers.

Democracy and the Coalition Government

Our people have struggled tirelessly and bitterly through the past six decades to enjoy their freedoms and democratic rights and to possess their free will to manage their own affairs.

Our people offered substantial sacrifices on the path of struggle. Yet the reactionary, dictatorial and rightist regimes persisted in oppressing the people's freedoms, humiliating their rights and degrading their will. These regimes resorted to terrorism, bloody violence and political suppression in the hope of forcing the people to yield and, accordingly, controlling the people's fate. Hence, the people have been and are still demanding their rights to political democracy and the establishment of a rule that expresses their will and aspirations. This is a persistent demand of all the masses of our people as well as all the parties and the progressive powers in the country.

The people's struggle has on certain occasions forced the dictatorial and reactionary rulers to yield to the people and grant them some of their rights and freedoms. Yet the people have remained deprived of their privilege of enjoying their democratic rights and freedoms. Therefore, the people have continued their struggle to achieve their political democracy, rights, basic freedoms and methods and schemes for ruling as well as their right to determine their own affairs.

In spite of the international commitment resulting from Iraq's adherence to the United Nations Charter and the UN declaration on human rights, the successive governments in Iraq have maintained their course, which contradicts and violates the spirit of these international laws.

The present dictatorial regime has further tightened its oppressive and terrorist policy as well as its fascist methods to an unprecedented extent. The regime has deprived our people of all their democratic rights and constitutional freedoms. It has even usurped the people's right to rule themselves and falsified their will.

Our people's yearning for political democracy and their determination to bring about this democracy in the life of the society and the administration of the state have made this a main task for which they will struggle. Therefore, the Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq will be struggling for the following:

I. Toppling the dictatorial regime and establishing a national democratic coalition regime that secures the people's rights and democratic freedoms. The policy and program of the regime will be based on the tasks and objectives of the charter on the Iraqi, Arab and international levels.

II. Liquidating all features and traces of the dictatorial regime and its policies, which are hostile to the people's freedoms and national and democratic rights, by means of the following:

A. Ending the phenomena of dictatorship in the state and trade union bodies, liquidating the policy of oppression against the Kurdish people and the minorities, legislating a law for autonomous rule in Kurdistan inspired by this charter, and canceling national, religious and sectarian discrimination.

B. Ending the anomalous situation and canceling all laws and legislation as well as the institutions enforcing them.

C. Liberating all political prisoners by means of a prompt and comprehensive general amnesty.

D. Returning to their jobs, schools and institutes all national political figures--both civilian and military--who have been either expelled or are being sought.

E. Canceling the extraordinary courts and bodies as well as laws and institutions which place limitations on freedoms.

F. Purging the state's departments of the reactionary and corrupt elements as well as those committing crimes against the people. These elements will then be turned over to courts of law.

G. Enacting laws which guarantee the rights of the patriotic movement's martyrs and provides for supporting and insuring a decent life for their families.

H. Returning all evacuees, displaced persons and deportees, whether they are inside or outside the country, to their places or residence and returning their rights and properties to them.

III. Spreading democracy in the life of the society and state by:

A. Giving the freedom of political activity to patriotic parties and groups.

B. Giving freedom to the masses of workers, peasants, students, youths, teachers, women and the various people's strata to hold free and democratic elections to establish their vocational and social unions, federations and societies.

C. Releasing the freedoms of press, publication, gathering, demonstrations and strikes.

D. Guaranteeing the freedom of performing religious and sectarian rituals to all citizens.

E. Transferring the country to democratic constitutional conditions by means of enacting a democratic law for the election of a constituent national assembly that will legislate a permanent constitution on the basis of the right to general, direct and equal elections and secret voting, in addition to guaranteeing all electoral freedoms of national parties, electors and nominees. Establishing a legislative council in the Kurdistan region on the same bases and guaranteeing the administrative and cultural rights of the minorities.

IV. Freeing the armed forces from the suppressive and police tasks and mobilizing them for the performance of their national role in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty as well as for the performance of their pan-Arab role in the Arab nation's battles against the Zionist-imperialist aggression and expansionist schemes and for contributing with the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in foiling the imperialist and reactionary plots against the Arab national liberation movement.

Dear brothers: There are many chapters in the charter. In order not to take much time and to give the brother journalists and correspondents the chance to ask questions, I will only mention the charter's chapters and then move on to Arab policy, contained at the end of the charter. There is a special chapter on the Kurdish question; another on the way to a national, independent, balanced and prosperous economy; another on oil and minerals; one on radical agricultural reform and comprehensive agricultural development; another on the issue of the democratic transformation of the army and the armed forces; another on the guaranteeing of the rights of workers and popular sectors; and one on culture and education.

The Arab Policy and Palestinian Issue and the Urgent Tasks of the Arab Liberation Movement

The Arab national liberation movement, including the Palestinian revolution, is currently being subjected to a vicious imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught. This onslaught has taken its most serious form by ratifying the Camp David accords between the treasonous As-Sadat clique and the Zionist enemy, created under the patronage of U.S. imperialism.

These accords are intended to liquidate the just national cause of the Arab Palestinian people and their armed revolution, to strike at the gains achieved by the Arab national liberation movement and to impose imperialist-Zionist hegemony over the area.

This imperialist-Zionist onslaught is attempting to achieve its objectives by launching aggression and concocting plots; striking at and dismembering the domestic fronts of the free nationalist regimes that are members of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation; intensifying the Israeli military attacks on Syria, the Palestinian revolution and southern Lebanon; increasing the U.S. imperialist military presence in the Arab area, particularly in the Arab Gulf; thwarting the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation; implementing the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots against the front's member-states, disintegrating the Arab nationalist forces' unity and isolating them from their natural alliances and sincere supporters, using false slogans of neutrality and independence and other concepts included in the so-called national declaration, which is a copy of the previously buried aggressive alliances; and fabricating conflicts with the Iranian revolution and weakening the militant solidarity among the area's peoples, to prevent them from jointly confronting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs.

The ruling dictatorial regime in our Iraq, as a result of its treasonous policy and its participation in the peddling of this aggressive and reactionary onslaught, which is linked with U. S. imperialism, is serving this onslaught's objectives and facilitating the peddling of its designs and goals. This regime is obstructing Iraq's role in the Arab nation's battle against this onslaught, weakening the Arab nation's confrontation of these designs and obstructing the nation's effective confrontation of this vicious onslaught. Therefore, the front, while struggling to overthrow this dictatorial regime and to bring in the rule of the nationalist and democratic coalition, is also working:

First: To immediately bring Iraq into the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, so that it can seriously participate in consolidating the front's military, economic and political capabilities and in promoting and developing its activities, to enable it to complete its pan-Arab tasks.

Second: To intensify the effective struggle to topple the Camp David plot; to abort the grave designs resulting from this plot; to wreck the aggressive alliance established by U.S. imperialism, Zionism and As-Sadat's treasonous clique; and to mobilize the Iraqi military resources in the confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

Third: To achieve the best possible political, economic and military coordination and cohesion between Iraq and the nationalist Arab regimes and to bring about the success of the Arab struggle to liberate all occupied and usurped Arab and Palestinian territories and to regain the Palestinian people's inalienable and national rights.

Fourth: To support the struggle ofthe Arab masses and that of the Arab progressive forces against imperialism and the reactionary Arab regimes and to consolidate the ties of alliance with all factions of the Arab national liberation movement. To join the Arab People's Congress, to support it and consolidate its unity and to seriously participate in developing its work.

Fifth: To consolidate the relations of militant solidarity with the Iranian revolution, to support it against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the desperate remnants of the shah's regime and to support it in achieving all of its aspirations for social progress and democracy.

Arab Unity

Ever since the Arab homeland was first subjected to the world imperialist-Zionist invasion early in this century, which worked hard to entrench division and to foment regional and sectarian seditions in order to place the Arab countries under the influence of the imperialists, the struggle for Arab unity has held a prominent position in the march for Arab liberation. The Arab masses' struggle for Arab unity was consolidated with the struggle against imperialism and that for national liberation, democracy and social progress.

The reactionary regimes in the Arab countries that obtained their independence adopted stands that are hostile to Arab unity, to which the Arab masses aspire on a democratic basis. The Arab masses and the national movement in Iraq have realized that the road to unity is also the road to full liberation from imperialism, Zionism and neocolonialism and to liquidation of the agent reactionary regimes. The achievement of Arab unity on a democratic basis would open wide horizons for completing the tasks of development and social and economic progress, to boost national independence and to make the Arab nation an effective force in serving the issues of freedom and progress throughout the world.

The Democratic National and Patriotic Front asserts that the struggle of our people in Iraq for unity dictates that all of the Kurdish people's national and legitimate rights should be guaranteed within the desired unitary state, of which Iraq will be a part.

Proceeding from this the front is struggling to achieve an Arab unity that is hostile to imperialism and reaction and that is based on democracy and the freedom of the masses. Accordingly, the front is working seriously to provide the requisites for Iraq's accession to the Syrian-Libyan unitary state, in order to marshal its resources and push it into the struggle against the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat-reactionary alliance, to achieve democratic Arab unity, which depends on the masses, and to guarantee the Kurdish people's rights. The front is also struggling to consolidate cooperation and solidarity with all of the progressive Arab regimes.

The Palestinian Cause

The Democratic National and Patriotic Front asserts that the Palestinian cause is the Arabs' primary cause and the crux of the Arab-Zionist struggle. This cause resulted from the Zionist aggression, undertaken as a racist movement and in support of world imperialism, against the Arabism of Palestine and the Palestinian people's entity. The Palestinian people are part of the Arab nation. The Zionist aggression was launched against the Palestinian people's historical and natural rights in their homeland, to displace them, to destroy their national character, to usurp their land and to establish the Jewish homeland in Palestine represented in the aggressive and expansionist Zionist entity, which is the tool of world imperialism in its efforts to control the area and to obstruct the Arab nation's march toward freedom, democracy, unity and social progress.

The Zionist-imperialist aggression and plot and their results constitute a violation of the Palestinian people's basic inalienable rights, of their national will and of the UN Charter, which recognizes the right of all peoples to freely determine their fate on their national soil.

While struggling to overthrow the dictatorial regime, the national front is working to guarantee the necessary circumstances for achieving Iraq's effective contribution to the Arab nation's battle against the Zionist-imperialist aggression and for bolstering the Palestinian people's struggle to defeat the Zionist expansionist colonialism and to regain their basic, inalienable and indisputable rights to their homeland, particularly the right to return to their homeland, to determine their own fate on their land, Palestine, and to build their independent national state. Thus, in order to achieve these goals, the front is working:

First: To support the struggle of the PLO, which is considered the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative and which embodies these people's national will.

Second: To unconditionally support the Palestinian resistance groups, in order to enable these groups to develop their struggle, become more effective and achieve their goals.

Third: To bolster the heroic struggle being waged by the Palestinian masses in the occupied territories under the national front's [as heard] leadership.

Fourth: To mobilize Iraq's political, military and economic potentials and to prepare these potentials for effective participation in the great pan-Arab battle against the Zionist-imperialist aggression.

In the Field of Foreign Policy :

The trends followed by the reactionary foreign policy adopted by the traitorous dictatorial regime in Iraq, this regime's collaboration with imperialism and its cooperation with the reactionary regimes and elements, its contribution to the reactionary Arab axis, this suspect axis' course of sabotage in the ranks of the nonaligned movement and its efforts to keep the Arab nationalist liberation movement away from its allies, particularly the socialist states, and to increasingly strengthen its political, economic and cultural relations with the capitalist camp, have all greatly harmed and undermined the nationalist and pan-Arab struggle, impeded Iraq's role in the battle of confrontation with the imperialist-Zionist aggression and prevented the exploitation of Iraq's vast potentials in the Arab nation's battle against the colonialist Zionist-U.S. aggression.

Thus, the front will work to adopt a foreign policy that would be hostile to imperialism and Zionism; to bolster independence and national sovereignty on the basis of mutual interests, compatibility in international relations and rejection of unjust treaties and agreements; to serve the national and pan-Arab issues by achieving solidarity with all of the world's liberation, national and revolutionary movements, which are struggling to achieve freedom, to determine their fate and to achieve democracy and socialism; to liquidate the colonialist systems and to put an end to racial discrimination in the world; to bolster the ties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the socialist states and liberated Third World states; to work to develop the anti-imperialist course, which is opposed to the establishment of aggressive military pacts within the nonaligned movement; and to contribute to support for international peace and detente.

SYRIA ASKS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF 11TH ARAB SUMMIT

JN120538 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Nov 80

["Text" of 11 November 1980 letter sent by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi recommending postponement of 11th Arab summit conference]

[Text] Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, Tunis:

Arrangements are currently being made in preparation for the convocation of the 11th Arab summit conference. On this occasion, I would like to present to you the viewpoint of the Syrian Arab Republic's Government in this regard:

1. I think you agree with me that our Arab homeland is currently experiencing a state of various disputes and deep divisions that threaten, if they continue, the future of the Arab nation and that fragment its ranks and weaken its abilities to confront the Zionist danger.

2. It is noted that the date of convocation of the 11th Arab summit conference comes at a time when the Arab nation is in the state that I mentioned above. The fragmentation of ranks has reached its peak and relations among the fraternal countries have deteriorated to a degree that will have destructive effects if it continues.

3. In view of this reality, I believe that the current circumstances to which I referred cannot permit the conference to achieve the objectives for which it will convene. I am deeply afraid that the factors of division and fragmentation currently existing in the Arab arena will leak into the conference, which is the highest Arab institution, which the masses of our nation look up to and one which they pin their hopes. I am concerned that the outcome will be the opposite of that to which we aspired. We will thus be exposing this noble institution, whose capabilities and great mission we all seek to safeguard, to failure and fragmentation.

4. Perhaps you believe, as I do, that the convocation of the conference ought to be postponed for some time, during which we will all participate in tackling the current Arab situation and the manifestations of fragmentation and disputes that beset it, so that, once the required and necessary conditions for convening this conference are available, contacts can be held under the supervision of the general secretariat of the Arab League in order to set a new date for its convocation.

5. While asking you to circulate my letter to the governments of the fraternal Arab League member states, in order to exchange viewpoints for the good of the nation and in order to provide this nation with the ability to confront the dangers that surround it, I express to you my best wishes and greetings.

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION 10 NOV

JN110850 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 11 Nov (SANA)--People's army commander Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali received last night Colonel-General (Olenov), deputy chairman of the USSR Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces [DOSAAF], and the Soviet military delegation accompanying him which is visiting Syria at the invitation of the army command.

Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali praised the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Syria and the Soviet Union, asserting that these relations are developing and strengthening for the good of the two peoples, who are waging a common struggle against imperialism.

Colonel-General (Olenov) praised the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union, affirming the Soviet Union's support for the Syrian people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He also stressed the inevitability of the Arab people's victory in their just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He added that visits help to strengthen relations between DOSAAF and the Syrian People's Army and between our two peoples and armies.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS FOR MOBILIZATION AGAINST U.S.

LD130012 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Within the context of the leader's meetings with the student masses to clarify the picture before them and alert them to the dangers to which the Arab nation is being subjected at the hands of the imperialist, Zionist and Arab reactionary forces, the brother leader met this morning with students and pupils of institutions and schools in Tripoli and students of Al-Fatah University. The leader confirmed the need to quickly transform the institutions, colleges and factories into military barracks and the need for the students to become regular soldiers, carrying military ranks and weapons, who will wake up to the sound of the trumpet and sleep to its sound, in order to face the challenges facing the Arab nation at the hands of the imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The leader explained that the transformation of the schools, institutions and colleges into military barracks will hasten the creation of an armed people as soon as possible, confirming that this was the real popular mobilization of the masses to confront the aggression to which the Arab nation is being subjected these days and to face the siege which imperialism is trying to lay around Libya. The leader pointed out that the forces of U.S. and Zionist imperialism make daily advances in the Arab homeland, occupy parts of it and establish their aggressive military bases on its land, confirming that Egypt is completely occupied by U.S. military forces and that the Zionist enemy is now trying to annex the Golan so as to transform it into Zionist land, after having annexed Arab Jerusalem and making its capital. The leader confirmed that the Arab nation was facing a real direct military danger and facing a colonialist crusade led by America, directed against the Arab nation and that should this situation continue without confrontation the Arab existence would end, explaining that there was no other way before us than the comprehensive mobilization of all the fighting forces and the declaration of a jihad to confront the challenge of the colonialist crusade against the Arab and Islamic nation. The leader stressed the need to prepare a sufficient military force and that we should be ready to face the dangers when they come, because fighting might be imposed on us in any of the hostile fronts which are mobilized by America. He explained that we should not stop at replying to aggression; rather we should destroy the aggressive positions and prepare for an attack when the need arises.

The leader explained that there were attempts to silence the voice of the free Libyan Arab people and prevent it from alerting the Arab nation to the colonialist danger closing in on it and that in various parts of the Arab world an operation of deceiving and lulling of the Arab person is being waged so as to make him unaware of the intrigues being hatched against his existence. The leader explained that with the creation of the armed people there would be no danger to freedom, while freedom would be in danger without the creation of the armed people and that should we fight we would be doing so in self-defense and in defense of our freedom.

GENERAL STAFF BEGINS RECRUITMENT OF PILOTS, TECHNICIANS

LD121022 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Nov (JANA)--Proceeding from the unionist revolutionary role assumed by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, reaffirming the right of every free Arab to have the honor to defend the Arab nation, to liberate its land and to salvage its sanctities from the profanation of colonialist presence, and in the belief of the great 1 September revolution that the time for deliverance has come and that it is now time for this nation to awake from its deep sleep and to rise to confront foreign intruder, the general staff command has launched an appeal to all Arabs, announcing that volunteers from those Arab pilots and technical experts whose military service has come to an end for one reason or another will be welcome to volunteer and serve in the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Volunteers will be given the opportunity to undergo advanced and sophisticated training in preparation for the waging of the supreme battle of the Arabs, the battle of freedom, honor and dignity.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

LD101812 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 10 Nov (JANA)--Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council in Ethiopia arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Chairman Mengistu was accorded a popular welcome. Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution, was at the head of those who welcomed him. Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Maj al-Kjuwaylidi al-Humaydi, commander for the militization of towns, also took part in the welcome.

10 Nov Talks

LD110024 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The official talks between Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the Republic of Ethiopia, began tonight at the guest house in Tripoli. Taking part on the Libyan Arab side are: Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; Brother 'Abd al-Hamid [name indistinct], liaison secretary; and Brother 'Abu Zayo Durdah, secretary of the General People's Committee for economy; and secretary general of the Foreign Secretariat.

On the Ethiopian side are: Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Military Council and defense minister; [name indistinct], member of the Military Council in charge of foreign affairs; [name indistinct], member of the Military Council and deputy chairman of the national revolutionary campaign for development; Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Felleke Gedle-Giorgis foreign minister; and by the Ethiopian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

Airport Statement

LD110958 Tripoli JANA in English 0804 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 10 Nov (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--In a statement to JANA correspondent at Tripoli international airport, President Mengistu Haile Mariam denounced the American imperialist spread to the African Continent and the suspicious alliance with lackey regimes.

The Ethiopian president stressed the need for solidarity and effort in order to abort imperialism through hegemony on the African Continent in order to hinder its progress and advancement.

The Ethiopian president hailed the good relations between the Libyan Arab people and Ethiopian people, and added that following the fall of the (?subservient) regime in Ethiopia, and the advent of the radical revolution, "we are working towards developing good relations with the Libyan people and to develop bilateral co-operation in various fields."

11 Nov Departure

LD111338 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Supreme Military Council, left Tripoli international airport this morning after a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The guest was given a popular send-off, and the brother leader of the revolution was at the head of those who saw him off. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and members of the General Secretariat of the General Peoples Conference and members of the Popular General Committee and leaders of diplomatic missions accredited in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah also took part in the farewell.

Press Statement

LD111626 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Nov (JANA)--A press statement was issued here today on the visit by Megistu Haile Mariam to Libya. The following is the text of the statement:

In view of the strong fraternal ties between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Ethiopian socialist republic, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Committee to Organize the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of the Ethiopian socialist republic, visited the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 10-11 November 1980.

During his stay in Tripoli he had extensive talks with brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the great September revolution on relations between the two countries and their revolutions with a view to strengthening and bolstering these relations.

They also had extensive talks on the international situation and conditions in the area, and agreed to consolidate their efforts against the American imperialist offensive and maneuvers and against the designs of Zionism and reaction.

Chairman Mengistu and members of his delegation were accorded a great welcome for which they expressed their appreciation.

PAPER ATTACKS 'FIFTH COLUMN' IN TRADING SECTOR

LD101514 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Under the heading "Women Lead the Fifth Column and It Is the Duty of the Revolutionary Committees To Check this Phenomenon," AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR writes:

When the idea of public markets emerged to lay the foundation of a new socialist principle through which the masses can obtain their needs without exploitation, the masses welcomed this accomplishment and within a few days, felt the wide gap between the principle of unrestricted trading and the method of public markets.

However, those who missed the boat and who were brought up and nurtured on social rancor and the love of domination and egoism preferred to stand in the way of the march of the masses and to plot against this socialist way. Thus they drew up an ugly plan which manifested itself in the form of long lines outside markets and stores during official working hours in search of supplies which do not in fact represent any vital necessity. Thousands of letters poured in from many popular quarters asking in a manner beyond all imagination for thousands of Arab suits, bags of tea and sacks of semolina, as though the task of these quarters since the formation of revolutionary committees has become the marketing and distribution of goods.

The matter might not have looked like a plot against the new socialist idea had it taken the form of an organized demand. But these quarters went beyond all limits in their demands while thousands of women stormed the markets and stores in a desperate bid to empty them and trade with their contents in the streets and lanes, bartering in everything from eggs to gold bullion.

The sudden emergence of thousands of traders in a society which is undergoing a socialist change is a matter which demands that the revolutionary committees make added efforts to put an end to it. The question is not one of the disappearance of commodities from the markets within a few hours because of excess demand for commodities which are sold cheaply by socialist stores and establishments, nor is it one of exploiting the chance given to the masses to compensate for the sufferings they had when the merchants were dominent. It is much more than that. To ensure that some popular quarters do not depart from their original tasks for which society set them up and do not turn into centers for marketing and distribution of goods, that we do not have to abort the attempts to lay down a new economic regime which can guarantee the liberation of man's needs as a basic step for the realization of complete freedom for the masses, that we can affirm the idea that he who uses his skill to amass greater wealth than needed for his requirements is actually encroaching on a public right with his society's wealth, the revolutionary committees must act firmly to check this phenomenon and check also all those who are tempted to obstruct the course of the new socialist society.

SHAMIR SAYS REAGAN MAY CHANGE APPROACH TO ACCORDS

TA101217 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpts] President Ronald Reagan's administration will initially adhere to the Camp David accords; however, it may later change its approach according to developments. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir made this evaluation at yesterday's Cabinet meeting and also pointed to the difficulties Israel would face in the U.S. Senate.

Based on analyses drawn by the Foreign Ministry, Shamir expressed the belief that the election reflected disappointment with President Carter and expressed a conservative mood which has been increasing in the United States during the last 10 years. According to Shamir, the election results indicate the creation of a new coalition in U.S. society which is attempting to find solutions for the problems troubling the United States. This new coalition is formed by neoconservatives, intellectuals and Christian organizations. The foreign minister recalled that for the first time since 1932 Jewish support for the Democratic Party dropped to a rate of less than 50 percent.

Minister Shamir noted that Israel should now expect problems in the Senate because most U.S. Jewish organizations were active within the Democratic Party. Nevertheless, he noted that some Jewish leaders have also had certain contacts with the Republican Party.

The foreign minister also analyzed the positions proclaimed by the future president in his public appearances: support for a U.S. presence in the Middle East; support for U.S. installations in Israel; recognition of Israel's sovereignty over all of Jerusalem; refusal to define the settlements as illegal; against a radical Palestinian state; his declaration that Israel was not responsible for the creation of the Arab refugees' problem; his declaration that the future of Judaea and Samaria will be determined through negotiations with Jordan without demanding an absolute Israeli withdrawal; his objection to recognition of the PLO so long as it does not change its positions and its charter; his support for making U.S. arms supplies to Egypt conditional on its willingness to implement the peace treaty with Israel.

The foreign minister said that Ronald Reagan did not think that the oil price paid by the U.S. consumer should depend on the Israeli-Arab conflict; he aspires to abolish U.S. dependence on oil imports; he expressed his opposition to abandoning Taiwan; he deplored the U.S. vote at the Security Council which was unpleasant for Israel.

Mr Shamir added that, in his assumption, Reagan would adopt the belief that Israel was important to the United States from the strategic standpoint although he also mentioned that Reagan was surrounded by a second school of thought which claims that the fact that the Israeli-Arab conflict has not been solved makes it difficult for the United States to increase its influence over the countries in the region.

Mr Reagan will want to restrain Soviet expansion, to ensure oil supplies to the West, to build a U.S. infrastructure for an independent fuel supply and to ensure Israel's security. Reagan may adopt a different approach than Carter for solving the U.S. hostage problem in Tehran and for strengthening the U.S. position as leader of the free world. A change is also likely in the U.S. attitude toward the United Nations and the Third World.

Shamir went on to say that Reagan's advisers and aides will become known in December and Israel will have to redeploy accordingly. The foreign minister also said that the Israeli Embassy in Washington has expressed its concern over the future attitude of the chairmen of the Senate Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees toward Israel's requests and positions. Shamir said: "Our people should get organized and explain our positions to the new administration."

TZIPORI HOPES REAGAN WILL WRITE OFF ISRAEL'S DEBTS

TA111239 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[By Ya'ir 'Amiqam]

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has expressed the hope that, following his election as U.S. president, Ronald Reagan will agree to write off all of Israel's debts, or at least its arms procurement debts, which total billions of dollars.

"The state of Israel's defense expenditures," Tzipori said, "has also contributed a great deal to the development of the sophisticated arms system of the Western world in general and of the United States in particular and Israel is today a strategic asset for the United States."

In a talk with our reporter, Tzipori revealed that the Defense Ministry has drawn up a special document containing all the stands taken by the president-elect in the course of his entire political career, along with his declarations during the election campaign. "An analysis of the document," Tzipori said, "reveals that the common denominator between Reagan's stands and Israel's security needs could well be very high. Reagan said Israel is a strategic asset and this is the first time anyone in the United States has formally made this kind of unequivocal declaration. His position regarding the terrorists also brings about more understanding between him and his administration on this issue."

Tzipori added that he has learned that Reagan intends to invest large sums in strategic assets which are vital to the United States and, of course, Israel.

AUTONOMY TALKS ON EXPERTS LEVEL TO RESUME 17 NOV

TA111741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The autonomy talks on the experts level between Israel, Egypt and the United States will resume in Cairo on 17 November. In a conversation with David Essing, Israeli representative Hayim Kubersky denies the rumors alleging that U.S. representative James Leonard presented U.S. views close to those of Egypt:

[Begin recording] [Kubersky] First of all I would like to state that no new U.S. statements were made. A few weeks ago Israel and Egypt submitted their documents to all the Americans concerning the so-called document of understanding. This was submitted in reaction to the U.S. paper that was presented to the two parties. The Americans attempted to concentrate on different ideas emerging from both these documents as subjects for discussion and debate but they explicitly stressed that none of these should be considered as a U.S. proposal or as a U.S. identification with any of the proposals. [end recording]

AS-SADAT CONSIDERING CONSULATES IN HAIFA, BEERSHEBA

TA130551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The president of Egypt is considering opening Egyptian consulates and cultural centers in Haifa and in Beersheba, with the declared purpose of tightening the relations between Cairo and Israel. In an interview with a correspondent representing the Jerusalem POST, DAVAR and 'AL HAMISHMAR in Ismailia, As-Sadat said that the profound dispute over autonomy must not harm the development of bilateral relations between the countries. He is also examining the possibility that Israel will make a gesture in return for this Egyptian move by opening more Israeli missions in Egypt.

As-Sadat stressed that he was directing this move at the inhabitants of the southern and northern parts of Israel, because he feels considerable appreciation for the residents of Haifa and Beersheba who have proved their enthusiasm for peace. He stressed that he was determined to advance the normalization, especially in fields of commerce and agriculture, but warned that this cooperation must not be confined to the government level and that the peoples should adopt their own initiatives.

As-Sadat, who is now in seclusion in Ismailia, told the Israeli correspondent that he was planning a new historic move for this year, along the lines of the moves that he has taken every year. He said that his new decision is still being formulated and, pointing to his head, he said: It is now here.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON U.S. VISIT

TA111312 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 15

[By Cairo correspondent 'Oded Granot]

[Text] Egypt's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, is to go to the United States in order to tighten relations with "Reagan's people," "to bid farewell" to the Carter administration and to submit a "working paper" to the staff of the new administration about the autonomy discussions to date.

In a special interview with this reporter, Gen Hasan 'Ali stated yesterday that he will visit Washington next month in order to hold discussions with members of the new administration on, among other subjects, bilateral relations and on the scope of military economic aid which, he believes, will increase considerably.

He revealed that he intends, among other things, to meet with several of the figures who are likely to occupy a central place in the Reagan administration, including Dr Henry Kissinger and Gen Alexander Haig, as well as with former President Gerald Ford.

In the course of the interview he revealed that he will submit to the new U.S. administration a "working paper," which will contain a summation of the course of the autonomy negotiations during the year and a half to date, and suggestions for continuing the negotiations on this subject.

He said that Egypt continues to favor the idea of a tripartite summit meeting, though a final decision should be made only after a meeting is held between President Carter and President-elect Reagan.

Referring to the maneuvers scheduled to begin next week between the Egyptian and U.S. armies, he revealed that the Americans have already completed the general planning for the preparation of the Ras Banas air and naval base, which is situated on the Red Sea, for the use of the U.S. Army in the time of need.

Involved is a plan to deepen the port and add runways to the air base which, he says, will become operational "immediately after the U.S. Congress approves the money budgeted for it."

Gen Hasan 'Ali agrees with the assessment that several months will be required before the new president has the time to examine U.S. policy in the Middle East, but he is convinced that no change will take place in the U.S. concept regarding a resolution of the Middle East issue, as well as regarding bilateral relations with Egypt which, as noted, could well be broadened even further during the Reagan administration.

"It is in the interest of Egypt, which is surrounded now by Soviet influence, and it is in the interest of the United States that it should have a country with a similar strategy (of combating Soviet influence) which can play a military role in the region," he said.

With respect to the opening of the land border between Egypt and Israel for the transit of goods, he estimated that 3 months would be needed until the Egyptians can repave several of the "bottlenecks" on the road to Al-Qantarah. He confirmed that in line with the agreement attained between President as-Sadat and President Navon, during his visit to Egypt, foreign tourism also would continue from Israel to St Catherine's.

General 'Ali rejects the supposition that the visit to Egypt by the [Israeli] Labor Party delegation was intended, among other purposes, to enable Egypt to ready itself for a possible change of government in Israel next year. He said: "We do not see it like that. We are interested in getting to know all the political viewpoints in Israel, not just one viewpoint, and this will also be the goal of the delegation of Egypt's ruling party which will soon be visiting Israel."

Concerning the "Jordanian option," he said: "We cannot now talk about King Husayn's joining [the negotiations], not until we finish setting up the self-governing authority. Then the Palestinians will decide whether they want to choose the Jordanian option."

The Egyptian foreign minister holds that Israel is being too hasty in its striving to accelerate normalization: "Everything must be implemented gradually; thus, for example, we did not begin with telephone cables for 1,000 outlets, but with 12, then 24, then 36, and so on. The same applies to the flights. We began with two on each side, and now El Al has four flights [per week] and we shall also request this. Trade has also grown significantly."

Mr 'Ali stresses--in the spirit of what he told the Egyptian press yesterday--that the Jerusalem issue "must come up for negotiations," and that the new U.S. administration must be a partner in the resolution of this problem, in the spirit of President as-Sadat's proposal to establish a "joint roof municipality" ['iriyat gag meshutefet]. He noted that the visit to Jerusalem of the minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, was canceled because of the Jerusalem law and said the visit would not take place if Foreign Minister Shamir insists that the meeting between him and Ghali take place in Jerusalem. At the same time, he added that Ghali is ready to go to Israel and meet with the foreign ministers and other figures in any city but Jerusalem.

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY SUPPORTS GOLAN HEIGHTS ANNEXATION

TA121137 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] A majority of 68 percent supports the law for the annexation of the Golan Heights, with 16.3 precent opposed, according to a Pori Institute countrywide public opinion poll commissioned by HA'ARETZ. To the question, "Are you for or against the law for the annexation of the Golan Heights, 68 percent replied "for" and 16.3 replied "against." A further 3.7 percent said it depends on "timing," or "not now," or "to annex just part of the heights," "to annex it but without publicity," or if the annexation "will not prove an obstacle to peace." The remaining 12 percent had no opinion either way on this subject.

An analysis of the results shows that among those opposing the annexation law there are more persons with a high educational level (25.8 percent), persons in the academic or administrative professions (25.9 percent), high income earners (23.7 percent), persons who have resided in the country since prestate days (26.5 percent) and persons of European or American origin (19.8 percent).

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed personally in their homes throughout the country.

ETHIOPA

MENGISTU RETURNS FROM VISITS TO USSR, PDRY

LD121400 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 12 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] Our communist leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, arrived in Addis Ababa today after completing a 2-week official and friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Government and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Prior to his arrival in Addis after completing his fruitful visit to the USSR at the head of a high-level Ethiopian delegation, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, paid a friendly visit to the PDRY at the invitation of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers. He also made a 1-day stopover in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

SOMALIA

GOVERNMENT DENIES KENYAN OFFICIAL'S ALLEGATIONS

LD111520 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80 EA

[Text] As has been reported by the Kenyan press, the Kenyan Government has imposed a state of emergency in the northeastern province, creating chaotic conditions in that region and concentrating the people in that area, who are mostly Somalis, into villages while each village is to be guarded separately. This was reported by the Kenyan radio. The chairman of that region has accused the Somali Government of conniving with the residents of the area and of recently causing problems in that area. This was stated in a press conference given by the Kenyan minister of internal security yesterday.

The Somali Democratic Republic Government strongly denies these thoughtless, unfounded and baseless allegations. Somalia considers them detrimental to the good relations between the two countries. The Somali Government believes it will do everything possible to have good relations with the Kenyan Government, but some people in the area and some elements conniving with the Abyssinians are trying to cause chaos in order to blame Somalia for the problems facing the Kenyan Government internally. Somalia has always and is trying to protect the principles of goodneighborliness, cooperation and friendship. The sincere friendship the Somali Government has for the people and Government of Kenya should not be misinterpreted or exploited by a (?small group) whose interests are only in favor of the continuation of chaos in that region.

UGANDA

FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD072104 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Nov EA

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, has hailed the cordial relations existing between Uganda and the Soviet Union and assured them of the Uganda Government's intention to continue cooperating with the Soviet Union in all identical fields. Mr Almadi, who was speaking at a reception hosted by the Soviet Union ambassador to Uganda, Mr S.A. Bukin, to celebrate the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, said that while politicians come and go, the peoples of countries are permanent and assured the ambassador that the relations between the two countries would even be strengthened further after the general elections. Earlier, Ambassador S.A. Bukin thanked the October Revolution for availing the people of the Soviet Union (?of a chance) to [word indistinct] agriculture and for eradicating poverty, illiteracy, social and national inequalities.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS SAYS U.S. SEEKS TO MEDDLE IN ANGOLA

AB121400 Paris AFP in English 0902 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Luanda, 12 Nov (AFP)--Statements during the recent American presidential campaign clearly show the United States' desire to meddle in Angola's internal affairs, head of state Jose Eduardo Dos Santos said here. His comments, during ceremonies to mark the fifth anniversary of the Angolan Republic, were the first Angolan reaction to the landslide victory of Ronald Reagan on November 4.

Without quoting Mr Reagan, Mr Dos Santos expressed surprise that the U.S. had not learned the lesson of its political failure in 1975, when the Angolan people rejected the puppet and tribalistic organisations that it had adopted, funded and armed.

The U.S. election campaign satements could only be interpreted as a new attempt by the United States to decide, with South Africa, to continue its policy of aggression and its attempts to destabilise Angola from the territory of (South African) illegally-occupied Namibia, Mr Dos Santos said.

ENVOY WARNS OF KISSINGER TALKS WITH UNITA'S SAVIMBI

AB121115 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Nov (AFP)--The Angolan ambassador to Portugal has warned of the serious consequences of a rumored meeting here later this week between outlawed Angolan opposition leader Jonas Savimbi and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. It is said, and I hope it is not true, that Savimbi will come to Portugal for a visit coinciding with a visit by the American Henry Kissinger, Angola's greatest enemy, Mr Adriano Sebastiao told a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of Angolan independence yesterday. A meeting between the two men here would have the most serious consequences for relations between the two countries, he said.

Mr Kissinger, a foreign affairs adviser to President-elect Ronald Reagan, is expected here Friday for a 2-day private visit. The former secretary of state will be attending a meeting of European managers for the American pharmaceutical company Merck, Sharp and Dohme, to which he acts as consultant. The offices of the Portuguese president and prime minister have however confirmed that Mr Kissinger would have private and unofficial talks with high-ranking Portuguese personalities. Mr Savimbi heads the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

LD071840 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Text] All South African newspapers have commented on Mr Ronald Reagan's sensational win in the American presidential elections. The Afrikaans newspaper DIE TRANSVALER comments: From South Africa's point of view, it is international policy directions in the new administration that are going to matter. Here South Africa should be cautious. America's self-interest will come first, and the best South Africa could hope for is a better climate in general in Washington toward South Africa. By only removing the (?sworn) leftist enemies appointed by Mr Carter, the vendetta against South Africa could become less intense. In a broader sense, an America which is prepared to challenge Russian expansionism would be helpful to South Africa.

With the Carter administration in control one has gained the impression that the president is making things easy for Moscow. It is the well-known story that Moscow could not believe its ears when Mr Carter gave way without getting anything in return on negotiating weapons such as the neutron bomb. To face up to similar challenges, Mr Reagan will have to act tough, as he is inheriting a situation that can be described as a new cold war.

Another Afrikaans daily, BEELD, comments: Long before the end of the Carter administration, it had dawned on the Americans that pious talk was not going to make the world a better place to live in. America's attitude in the face of never ending communist aggression was beginning to emerge as mere weakness, and instead of defusing conflicts, new ones emerged at a frightening rate. It was against this that the majority of the electorate objected. It was the rejection of a process that ridiculed the United States in the eyes of the world. Time will show whether Americans have the courage of their convictions to make their country a leader country which can be respected by friends and feared by enemies.

The STAR newspaper writes: It would be a mistake to prejudge the Reagan foreign policy on the strength of campaign rhetoric. As the election date drew nearer, he toned down his wild man image. When he takes office it will be the pragmatism of his advisers that will decide the U.S. role in world affairs. Some of the names that have come up already are reassuring. George Shultz has been mentioned as secretary of state. He has had experience of government, and is highly regarded in Europe. He is expected to have the backing of Henry Kissinger's wisdom. Far from setting a torch to the world, the Reagan administration has a slightly better than even chance of winning back America's self-respect.

The RAND DAILY MAIL considers that Reagan's landslide should be seen in perspective and writes: Though domestic politics clearly played the greatest role in the swing away from Mr Carter, analysts believe the hostages were a large factor which worked in two ways against the incumbent President. Perhaps Mr Reagan's regime may yet turn out to be a more reasoned and distinguished one than the man himself, particularly in the areas of foreign policy. There is an impressive reservoir at his disposal of veteran experts from the Nixon and Ford administrations. But as the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and the minister of foreign affairs have indicated, white South Africans can expect little for their comfort from the Reagan government. The president-elect is a conservative in American terms, not ours. He might come to seek a greater dialogue with the South African Government, but it never will be a pliant contact.

The CITIZEN suggests that in the global sense, South Africa can only be thankful that it will have at the head of the United States and the Western alliance a man who is not prepared to allow the Russians to do as they like without effective counters. Not that Mr Reagan is a warmonger, said the CITIZEN, because if he were, the American people, still in their post-Vietnam mood against foreign military involvements, would not have chosen him. Besides, the way to avoid war is to be so strong that your enemy will not risk a conflict. The paper then goes on to comment: Mr Reagan's general policy is that to forestall Soviet military adventures, the United States and the Western powers must strengthen their defenses and give Moscow clear and unmistakable signals concerning their vital interests. The military buildup is expected to include all or most of the defense programs cancelled by Mr Carter. However, although Mr Reagan is pledged to achieve parity with, or be ahead of, the Soviets, this does not necessarily mean an arms race, as he is still prepared to negotiate an effective arms limitation agreement. For Africa, in particular, we think we will all benefit from the continent becoming part of a global strategy against Soviet expansionism. Mr Reagan's advisers, for example, want to get the Cubans out of Africa; but how they will go about it remains to be seen.

South Africa, with its strategic minerals and position astride vital sea routes, will also, we are sure, become part of the global strategy, and we think it not unlikely that Simonstown will again be included in Western naval planning. But we do not expect any dramatic changes in U.S. policy toward South Africa.

R.F. BOTHA VIEWS SOUTH-WEST AFRICA INDEPENDENCE DATE

LD122230 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The internal parties of South-West Africa have indicated that the end of 1981 might be a tentative date for the independence of the territory. This has been stated in London by the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha. Mr Botha said in an interview with our London representative that South Africa would agree with such a date if the parties in South-West Africa agreed but, he said, the date of independence would depend on whether there was going to be a multiparty conference where all the parties would be treated on an equal basis.

Mr Botha said he did not see the necessity or need for the South African Government to talk with SWAPO. What was needed was for all the parties who claim to have the support of the people of South-West Africa to come together. It was not the future of South Africa but that of South-West Africa that was at stake. South Africa's duty was to preserve law and order and to make it possible for the people inside South-West Africa to decide on a constitution without being intimidated. He'd like to see all the parties getting together under the chairmanship of an impartial chairman and they should wrestle with the problem themselves.

ZAMBIA

PRESIDENT KAUNDA REDUCES CURFEW PERIOD

LD121048 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Nov 80 CA

[Text] A Government spokesman announced today that President Kaunda has reduced the curfew period from the original 12 hours to 11. [as heard] According to the spokesman the curfew, which used to start at 1900 hours till 0600 hours every day, will now end at 0500 hours. The dusk-to-dawn curfew was declared on 21 October following an abortive coup attempt. It covers Lusaka, Kafue, Numbwa, Kabwe Urban and Kabwe Rural, Kapiri Mposhi and all Copperbelt towns including Ndola Rural. The spokesman emphasized that the indefinite curfew was still very much in force and has asked people to remain indoors between (?1900) hours and 0500 hours every day.

ZIMBABWE

SALISBURY REPORTS SITUATION 'CALM' IN BULAWAYO

LD121130 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Nov 80 CA

[Text] The situation in Bulawayo's western townships is reported to be calm after 2 days of violent clashes between ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] which left more than 43 people dead and about 300 injured. A ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] reporter says sporadic shooting, which dominated most of yesterday, has ended. This morning small groups of wounded people continued to arraive at Mpilo Hospital. The hospital superintendent, Dr Mavros, said that most of those who arrived today might have been unable to make their way to the hospital yesterday.